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The Murray Ledger, May 15, 1913

The Murray Ledger

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First Section

THE MURRAY LEDGER.

Pages 1 to 8

Vol. 35, No. 6

MURRAY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1913.

10 CENTS PER YEAR

BIG INCREASE

In Autos in Texas—State Stands Third in Increased Registration of Automobiles.

That ten thousand automobiles were registered in Texas last year and that the increased use of the automobile in that state is so great as to necessitate new legislation, are points submitted in support of a bill about to be presented to the state legislature.

The increase in registration over 1911 is 65 per cent which gives Texas third rank among the states in point of increased registration, West Virginia and Maine leading with 148 per cent and 147 per cent respectively.

The new bill will call for state registration. Registration is now by counties with the result that reports are made scattering and some so late that no definite knowledge can be obtained at any time of the actual number of cars in use.

The need of better legislation has also been felt by the larger cities where the increase in the number of automobiles has been much greater than in the country districts. Dallas for instance, shows an increase of over 100 per cent within a year.

Automobile accidents increased to such an extent in Dallas that the city council after an investigation, passed a new warning signal ordinance as the most effective means of prevention. The ordinance provides for the use of an automobile warning signal "with an abrupt note, sufficiently loud to be heard under all conditions of traffic," and the measure further stipulates that it shall be unlawful to use such signals except when necessary to sound a warning of danger.

In enacting this ordinance Dallas followed the lead of Houston, Texas.

Measures to the same effect are also in force in Chicago, Cincinnati, Newark, Jersey City, Sioux City, St. Louis, Los Angeles, Seattle, San Diego, Memphis, Louisville, Atlanta, Denver, St. Paul, Philadelphia, Des Moines, Dubuque and Portland.

For The Weak and Nervous.

Tired out, weak, nervous men and women would feel ambitious, energetic, full of life and would always have a good appetite, if they would do the sensible thing for health—take Electric Bitters. Nothing better for the stomach, liver or kidneys. Thousands say they owe their lives to this wonderful home remedy. Mrs. O. Rhineault, of Vestal Center, N. Y., says, "I regard Electric Bitters as one of the greatest of gifts. I can never forget what it has done for me." Get a bottle yourself, and see what a difference it will make in your health. Only 5c and \$1.00. Recommended by Dale & Stubblefield.

The Reunion.

The eyes of the Confederate veterans are growing brighter these fair May days. The yearly reunion is approaching and soon from the byways and highways of the Southland will come the grizzled, bent and weary men, each turning back the pages of the book of life, to the far yesterday, wherein they were boys, shouldering muskets on the long marches, or going hungrily to bed, or with heavy feet but clear eyes walking the post of a sentry.

And the flood of recollection will come again. The lad from the far Louisiana parish will

meet the gaunt mountaineer from the Kentucky highlands. The square jawed, what-if-it-is-trembling a bit, rancher from the Panhandle will meet the bronzed old hero whose life is being ebbed out under the citrus groves of Florida. From hill and dale, centers rural and urban, from stately mansion and humble log cot the Rebs will meet on common ground, with everything wiped away except mutual and honest admiration, and the love of an old comrade-in-arms for another.

We young men of today will see the time when perchance the parade is a march of a dozen. We will stand with bared heads some day around an open grave when there will be no one to sound taps for the last bugler. While they live let us lighten their load, and make their life's twilight lovely. —Paducah News-Democrat.

Best Medicine For Colds.

When a druggist recommends a remedy for colds, throat and lung troubles, you can feel sure that he knows what he is talking about. C. Lower, druggist, of Marion, Ohio, writes of Dr. King's New Discovery: "I know Dr. King's New Discovery is the best throat and lung medicine I sell. It cured my wife of a severe bronchial cold after all other remedies failed." It will do the same for you, if you are suffering with a cold or any bronchial, throat or lung cough. Keep a bottle on hand all the time for everyone in the family to use. It is a home doctor. Price 50c and \$1.00. Guaranteed by Dale & Stubblefield.

Convention Opens in St. Louis.

St. Louis, May 13.—Registration of delegates for the open session of the Southern Baptist Convention began today. More than one thousand registered with the veteran secretary, Rev. Lansing Burrows, of Americus, Ga.

The Southern convention territory includes Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Texas, and District of Columbia, with a church membership of 2,446,296, divided among 23,982 churches.

The opening session will be at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. At the same time the Woman's Missionary Union, an auxiliary, will assemble.

Rev. Dr. Edwin Chas. Dargan, president, is due to arrive tonight from Macon, Ga.

Most Prompt and Effectual Cure For Bad Colds.

When you have a bad cold you want a remedy that will not only give relief, but effect a prompt and permanent cure, a remedy that is pleasant to take, a remedy that contains nothing injurious. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy meets all these requirements. It acts on nature's plan, relieves the lungs, aids expectoration, opens the secretions and restores the system to a healthy condition. This remedy has a world wide sale and use, and can always be depended upon. Sold by Dale & Stubblefield.

Triplets Answer Prayers.

New York, May 10.—The prayers of Louis and Rebecca Isler were granted today when the stork brought them triplets. Ever since last January when their four other children were burned to death in a fire which destroyed their home, the Islers have offered up daily prayers for more children. The triplets—all boys—and the mother are reported doing well.

N. C. & St. L. RAILWAY PROMOTING IMPROVED AGRICULTURE

Thoroughbred Poultry and Live Stock Encouraged.—Co-Operation of Farmers Desired.

That the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway is evincing a deep interest in the improvement of agriculture and live stock breeding along its lines is indicated by a letter recently sent out by the Industrial Division of the Traffic Department of that road to the farmers and breeders living adjacent thereto in the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia.

The Company, feeling that the farm land owners and practical agriculturists along its lines will appreciate advice and suggestions when offered in the spirit of helpfulness and mutual profit, is following a planned line of endeavor looking to much-needed improvement in existing agricultural conditions in the territory reached by its rails. The suggestions to be offered will embrace liming the soil where that element is lacking, the sowing of winter cover crops, the cultivation of such leguminous plants as the clover, cow peas, soy beans and alfalfa for creating "humus" in the soil and enriching it, rotating and diversification, and improved live stock. The information and data, to be disseminated in the form of personally signed letters and printed pamphlets and booklets, will be supported by the approval of agricultural experts and agents in State and Government Service and will therefore be based upon long continued actual demonstration and experimental results.

Many thousands of acres of corn, cotton and wheat lands along the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, under prevalent methods of handling, lie

bare and idle and exposed to the inevitable washing of heavy rains in the winter, that may, with little extra trouble and expense, be turned to good account and made to yield their owners substantial profit in the form of increased fertility and early spring grazing when most needed. This the Company hopes to accomplish. The sowing of such green winter cover crops as rye and the clovers will be advised and encouraged. These crops, if sown with the last cultivation of corn and cotton, or early enough in the fall to attain substantial growth before the soil freezes, will thrive during the winter, preventing washing of the surface, and will afford valuable late winter and early spring pasturage. In the meantime, the fertility of the soil will be substantially increased, especially if turned under the following spring.

The value of ensilage as an economical feed for live stock will be pointed out, and instructions as to how to build, best material to be used, cost of building and maintaining silos on the farm, will be disseminated.

In the work proposed, the company hopes to enlist the hearty co-operation of every owner of farm lands along its lines, and it invites such suggestions with respect to local conditions as its interested friends will be good enough to proffer. With the letter lately addressed to the farmers is a self-addressed and stamped return post card, provided for such information as will be of value to the company in prosecuting the work. It is hoped that every farmer interested will promptly furnish the information requested.

Mr. L. P. Bellah, of the Industrial Department of the Company, is actively in charge of the work.

\$5,000 FOR FUN

Will Be Spent by Boosters Club, of Paducah, to Entertain Visitors During "Home Coming."

Five thousand dollars will be spent by the Paducah Boosters' Club in the week beginning Monday May 19, ending Saturday night, May 24, to entertain visitors to the great Home Coming celebration. Among the novel free attractions will be Hugh Robinson in his famous hydro-aeroplane, in which he flew across the English Channel; the great Archille Phillon in his sensational pyrotechnic display; fireworks planned by the noted Pain Fireworks company, originators of The Last Days of Pompeii in fireworks; band concerts and other attractions too numerous to mention.

The Boosters' Club is endeavoring to bring together people from every portion of the surrounding territory as well as the wanderers who have gone out from Paducah to the far corners of the world. Paducah will keep open house for the thousands of visitors. One of the features will be a banquet to newspaper men only, which will be given by the Press Committee to newspaper men of this section Saturday night, May 24, at 9 o'clock. The banquet will probably be the greatest "feed" yet set at the Baker House.

Special rates have been advertised by every transportation line entering Paducah.

FREE EXHIBIT

Merchants and Manufacturers Display at the Armory Next Week Promises to be Successful.

The "Sold in Murray" Exhibit to open Monday the 19th will be open every afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock in the Armory. Saturday a sale will be made of all articles therein. If the goods are not all sold at private sale a general auction will follow from 6 to 8 o'clock p. m. Bring your pocketbooks Saturday.

Some of the firms taking part since last week's issue of this paper are: Golden Days coffee for W. W. McKilrath; Wunder hose for O. T. Hale & Co.; Uneeda Biscuit for Bucy Bros.; Memphis Cereal Co., for A. B. Reale & Son; Colgate; Calumet Baking Powder Co.; Murray Milling Co. will serve some delicious light bread made of their flour; Murray Bottling Co. will serve pop free one day; Murray Ice Co.

Mr. McKinney, of Paducah, has sent a very large display of Spow Drift lard and oil, and a beautiful cake made of Snow Drift will be on exhibition.

Baker, Eccles & Co. will have a special on flour and coffee. All cooking will be done on the New Perfection Oil Stove. Every body invited, free admission, and free lunch.

This exhibit will be held in the armory building just north of the county jail and will be the first merchants and manufacturers display ever shown in the town of Murray. It will be worth the while of every one to attend and the ladies of the country are especially invited to come. The building will be decorated and the displays will be arranged in a very attractive way. The exhibit is in charge of the missionary society of the Methodist church and the proceeds of the Saturday sale will go to this society. While backed by this society the exhibit is in no wise a church affair, as all firms and manufacturers have been invited to participate and are responding liberally. Remember that the exhibit will be on display daily during the entire week from 2 to 5 o'clock p. m., and no charge will be made and besides some character of free lunch, coffee or cold drinks will be served daily free of any cost.

Wonderful Skin Salve.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve is known everywhere as the best remedy for all diseases of the skin, and also for burns, bruises and boils. Reduces inflammation and is soothing and healing. J. T. Sossaman, publisher of News, of Cornelius, N. C., writes that one box helped his serious skin ailment after other remedies failed. Only 25c. Recommended by Dale & Stubblefield.

A Notable Feature.

All of our readers are more or less interested in the great Confederate reunion, which is to be held at Chattanooga, Tenn., May 27-29. The ranks of the veterans are fast thinning out, and each year the interest in their gatherings becomes more intense. The site for this year's reunion is particularly appropriate, as it was the scene of some of the most noted battles of the Civil War. Realizing the importance of this event, the Ledger will publish a highly interesting illustrated article on these famous battlefields, written by James Polk Smartt, historian of the Chattanooga-Chickamauga National Park Commission.

In the whole field of medicine there is not a healing remedy that will repair damage to the flesh more quickly than BAL-LARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. In cuts, wounds, sprains, burns, scalds and rheumatism, its healing and penetrating power is extraordinary. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Dale & Stubblefield.

Mrs. Henry Brazzell Dead.

Mrs. Brazzell, wife of Henry Brazzell, died Wednesday of consumption. She was a good christian woman beloved by all who knew her. Although her illness was of long duration, she bore her suffering through it all without a murmur.

Her remains were laid to rest Thursday in the family-burying ground in the presence of a great concourse of sorrowing relatives and friends. Hardin Enterprise.

Barbed wire cuts, ragged wounds, collar and harness galls heal up quickly when BAL-LARD'S SNOW LINIMENT is applied. It is both healing and antiseptic. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Dale & Stubblefield.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to express our sincere thanks to our neighbors and friends for their kindness to us during the sickness and death of our husband and father. May God bless and comfort you all in such an hour of bereavement as the prayer of the family.

Mrs. Luther McCuiston and children.

ACROSS THE RIVER

News of Our Neighbors in Trigg County.—Pool of Tobacco Between Rivers Sold.

Miss Mary Ann Vinson, wife of Mr. G. W. Vinson, died last Friday at the home of her husband near Linton after an illness of some time of a complication of diseases, the immediate cause of her death was Bright's disease.

Mr. Charles H. Eggner, an old Trigg county boy who has been in the regular army of the United States for the past twelve years, reached the county last Saturday night on a visit to his sister, Mrs. "Buck" Thomas, on Donaldson, and other friends and relatives in the county.

The announcement of the engagement and the approaching marriage of Mr. Edward Robert Street and Miss Mable Louise Woodruff, prominent young people of this place, has just been made, the wedding to take place on Tuesday, July the 8th. Mr. Street is a son of Mr. Edward R. Street, Sr., while Miss Woodruff is a daughter of Mr. W. B. Woodruff.

A number of defendants in the La Center damage suit in the federal court at Owensboro have made settlement for \$300. Following are the names of the defendants in the compromise: Lefe Lester, Dr. S. E. Standrod, Tharp Cunningham, Alex Cunningham, Robert R. Cunningham, L. O. Hendrick, W. C. Hendrick, Robert Hendrick, Will Hendrick, John H. White, Luther Sanders, John Bogard, Sam Q. Wallace, Elmer Routen.

Mr. Terry Miller and Miss Lemma Cunningham were married on Wednesday of last week at Princeton. The marriage took place at the Presbyterian parsonage, the pastor of the Presbyterian church in that city performing the ceremony. They went on to Louisville, where they attended the Kentucky Educational Association and returned to Trigg county Sunday. During the remainder of this year they will reside with the parents of the groom.

Mrs. Clyde Downs will leave today for her home in Louisville after a stay of ten days here on account of the recent death of her sister, Mrs. D. Warren Bridges. She will be accompanied as far as Hopkinsville by her sister, Miss Effie Gordon Jagoe, who will spend some time there with relatives. Miss Alice Jagoe returned last Saturday to her business in Alabama, while Forrest Jagoe returned to his work at Houston, Texas. Mrs. Jagoe returned to Richmond, Ky., Thursday with Prof. Bridges, and will remain there with him and his two children until his school is out in June, when she will then bring these children home with her.

After the third attempt, the pool of tobacco between the rivers, which is in the Farmers' Union, was sold last Saturday at Golden Pond to W. C. White & Co., of this place. This pool was sold upon the same terms as the pools around here were sold some time ago—each crop being estimated separately and each one selling at a round price. The price, we understand, of this pool ranges from \$4 to \$6.50 per hundred pounds. This pool consists of from 150,000 to 200,000 pounds, and it is to be delivered at White & Company's factory in Cadiz, all the expense of toll and ferriage to be paid by Mr. White.

Postmaster General Burleson announced issuance by President Wilson of an executive order in effect voiding President Taft's action putting foreign-born postmasters on competitive examinations.

eko Shinas, who assassinated Al

bert Wilson McClaghry, for the 14 years warden of the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, one of the best known criminals in the United States, forwarded nomination to the department by

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L. THOMPSON SONS & CO., Troy, N. Y.

THE MURRAY LEDGER

O. J. JENNINGS, EDITOR.

Entered at the postoffice at Murray, Kentucky, for transmission through the mails as second class matter.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1913

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Ledger is authorized to announce the following candidates for City offices, of the City of Murray, subject to the action of the Democratic primary, Saturday, August 2, 1913.

For Assessor.
C. R. Lee, Murray, Ky.
C. R. (Jess) Childers.
Ben A. Outland.
B. Mac Boyd.

For Jailor.
Matthew R. McDaniel.
Lawrence McKeel.
R. Sam Smith.
Bert Purdom.
Albert I. Jones.
W. H. Stone.
T. F. Beaman.
John Brandon.
Gatlin Rowland.
Math L. White.
H. Riley Stroud.
J. E. Scott.
James M. Finney.

For Sheriff.
P. F. (Bud) Waterfield.
R. B. Lassiter.
Oint Drinkard.
W. A. Patterson.
M. L. Chrisman.
Dee Houston.
Noble Harris.
Jas. F. Thompson.
Jas. B. Hay.
Irran L. Barnett.
Thos. M. Hayden.
Charley Smith.
T. J. Holcomb.

For County Court Clerk.
G. G. Humphreys.
C. A. Hale.
Clint Broach.
J. S. Edwards.
R. H. Falwell.
R. M. Phillips.
L. C. Trevathan.
P. Brooks Dunn.

For County Attorney.
E. N. Holland.
J. Pat Holt.
M. B. Barnett.

For County Judge.
T. M. Jones.
L. A. L. Langston.
L. P. Phillips.
J. B. Swann.

For Representative.
O. C. Wraether.
T. R. Jones.
Henry Chunn.
A. Y. Woodruff.

FOR MAGISTRATE

See Concord Precinct:
L. C. Oliver.
L. Williams.
H. H. King.
Hazel Precinct:
W. C. Hendon.
A. B. Perry.
W. N. Willis.
T. M. Fisher.
Brinkley Precinct:
W. W. Cox (Republican).
E. Acher.
Wadesboro Precinct:
Murray Precinct:
L. W. Rowland.
A. A. Jones.
Liberty Precinct:
Geo. Pittman.
Smo. Burkeen.
For Superintendent of Schools:
L. C. Cherry.
Lucile Grogan.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Ledger is authorized to announce the following candidates for City offices, of the City of Murray, subject to the action of the Democratic primary, Saturday, August 2, 1913.

For City Judge.
Wert Alderson.
S. P. Simpson.
R. R. Lassiter.
A. S. Brooks.
W. F. Peterson.

For Mayor.
H. E. Holton.
Asher Graham.

The County Candidate.

People, behold the candidate. He cometh forth like a flower in the early morning, sweet, refreshing and entertaining; he retires at the end of the campaign, tired, dusty, quiet and busted.

In the early part of his campaign his friends fill him up with water, hope and the general atmosphere. Thus early in the campaign he swelleth up like a toad, he walketh abroad in the land like he owned the earth, and as though all things were his'n.

He smiles upon all man and woman-kind, and sloppeth over with good humor and pleasant jokes. He kisseth the children and scatters microbes among the innocent babies of the county.

Privately speaking, he cheweth cloves when he meeteth a preacher, and as he converseth with him in pious tones, he standeth to the leeward and curbeth his breath with a strong bite; talks of the falacy of infant baptism to one, advocates immersion to another, and approves close communion to all.

He slappeth a man on the back in love and friendship, shakes the hand of the pretty woman and begs the support of both. He goeth home late at night to his weary wife and with beery breath, he hiketh forth without breakfast, saying: "One of my strong supporters is in town and I must needs see him before he getteth away."

He is gone but a short time, but long enough to have his leg pulled and the deadbeat made happy. He giveth liberally to the church, he contributeth to the man whose house is burned, he bestoweth alms, he signeth a note for a friend, he sendeth a small keg hither and a large keg thither, he yieldeth up his substance with apparent alacrity, he sitteth in the amen corner at church, grants with the brethren, and sings "Amazing Grace" as dolefully as if he was attending a funeral in the Mississippi swamps. In one neighborhood he is a Methodist; in another a Baptist; in a third a Christian; in another a Catholic; in another a Quaker. He walketh through the corn and tobacco fields, sitteth on the fence, he talketh of the corn, wheat and tobacco; he sitteth on a log in the woods, and speaks of the wonderful growth of the forests and the richness of the land.

He tells secrets to nearly everybody he meets and talks of his opponent, and tells the voters of the shortcomings of his opponent. His impresses upon the day he a candidate for election, with a goodly amount of goodly stuff, away out in the county, see

him, and there he kikketh himself and teareth his hair, and throweth his hat up against the wall, and calleth himself bad names, jumps and kicks and goes on until he wearies himself; offers up a prayer and asks the Lord to forgive him for the many lies he has told during the campaign and promises to never again run for office.

He then goeth back to the house, kisses his wife and children and begins life anew. Ex.

How's This.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. Sold by all druggists, 75c. Take Hall's family Pills for constipation.

James M. Finney for Jailor.

The Ledger this week contains the announcement of Mr. James M. Finney, of Liberty district, as a candidate for the office of jailor. Mr. Finney did not agree to make the race until after the earnest solicitation of many friends, and as evidence of the esteem in which he is held in his home precinct it was only necessary for him to be out two days in order to secure sufficient names to place his name on the ballot. Mr. Finney is a hard working farmer and needs the office and is incapacitated in every respect to make the county a good official. He has never before asked the public for any office but if elected promises to do every thing within his power to make the public an acceptable official. Mr. Finney has entered the race a little late but is widely and well known in different sections of the county and has many friends who will be glad to support his candidacy. He will appreciate anything said or done in behalf of his candidacy and will endeavor to make as thorough candidacy as possible between this time and the election. He wants you to help him.

Health a Factor in Success.
The largest factor contributing to a man's success is undoubtedly health. It has been observed that a man is seldom sick when his bowels are regular—he is never well when they are constipated. For constipation you will find nothing quite so good as Chamberlain's Tablets. They not only move the bowels but improve the appetite, strengthen the digestion. They are sold by Dale & Stubblefield.

New Concord, Ky.

Health is reasonably good. Candidates are plentiful. Mrs. Will Gregory, Mrs. Lynch Coleman and Mr. Dick Outland have gone to Dawson Springs for the benefit of their health. The people are getting along fairly well with their crops. We have just gone through blackberry winter and it pinched some.

The race for mayor of our neighboring town, Murray, Ky., is growing some tobaccoish. Asher Graham and Henry Holton, both live wires, have consented to take the punishment. Joint debates will be held in the various wards, at which time the over-enthusiastic supporters of Ash and Henry will shoot red fire, tech off dynamite and split the circumambient with rebel yells. The office pays six bits and some shillings per annum. But think of the honor! Paris Parisian.

LIV. VER. LAX the Liver Tonic, ask E. D. MILLER.

Hardin Has Small Fire.

Tuesday night about 1:30 o'clock fire of unknown origin broke out in the frame store building just south of the Crawford-Jones-Gatlin Company's new brick building and burned its way south destroying about four old stores which were being used as warehouses.

Crawford-Jones-Gatlin Company lost about 40 barrels of flour and some other groceries, and Ryan-Miller Company lost several buggies and about 30 cans of lard. Everything was pretty well covered by insurance.

These old buildings have long been an eyesore to the town of Hardin and it is to be hoped nice new buildings will soon be erected in their stead. —Benton Tribune-Democrat.

Mrs. Ike Baldwin, mother of Mrs. Ollie Meyers, of this city, died last Saturday at her home near Hazel after a lingering illness of cancer. She was about 59 years of age and is survived by four daughters. Mrs. Baldwin was one of the county's most splendid christian women and her death is the cause of genuine sorrow among those who knew her. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Ethridge, of this city, after which the burial took place in the Green Plains grave yard Sunday.

Report of Sales.

Report of sales by the Planters Protective Association of Kentucky and Tennessee (Inc.) for the week ending, Saturday, March 29, 1913, and for the season to date:

Sales places, this wk. this sn.	
Clarksville, 734 hds. 3105 hds.	
Springfield, 1170 " 2850 "	
Paducah, 24 " 388 "	
Hopkinsville, 68 " 273 "	
Total, 1996 6616	
D. T. Foust and H. Crutchfield, Auditors.	

Mrs. Bettie Knight, of the Sugar Creek church section or the county, died Thursday morning of this week after a lingering illness of cancer of the breast. She was about 45 years of age and is survived by a husband and children. The burial will take place Friday at the Hicks grave yard. She was a highly esteemed woman and leaves many friends to mourn her death.

Foxes Wanted Foxes.

Red or gray, old or young. Oakhurst Kennels, Russellville, Ky.

"Old Man" Charley Holcomb, of Paducah, the "championest" seven-up player between Cairo and Memphis, (inclusive) was here Monday. —Paris Parisian.

One way to relieve habitual constipation is to take regularly a mild laxative. Doans Regulets are recommended for this purpose. See a box at all drug stores.

Results—An ad. in the Ledger.



**YOU CAN ALWAYS
DEPEND UPON
Mastic Paint**

THERE is no guesswork about this old reliable paint. It has made good for more than forty years. It is just Pure White Lead, Zinc Oxide, and Genuine Linseed Oil in the correct proportions which make it the best and most economical paint for you to use. It is ready for you to put right on—spreads freely, and wears for years with its color intact. Does not flatten, scale off, nor show streaks, as is the case with inferior paint. It is your property's one best friend—adds years to its life, enhances its value, and makes it attractive. Ask us to tell you more about it.

FREE Ask for handsome illustrated book on "Homes and How To Paint Them," also color card.

E. L. JONES LUMBER CO., Almo, Ky.

WANTED

Under the head The Ledger will accept advertisements from subscribers only at the rate of twelve cents per line for each week they are inserted. We will not accept any advertisements for cash. We reserve the right to delete from this rate and under no circumstances will we charge any advertisements. Advertisements in this column for business firms will be accepted for this column.

FOR SALE.—Desirable home in Murray, good house and large lot. See A. B. Beale. 514

FOR SALE.—One fine Gentry mare, three years old, heavy in foal. —A. J. Beale. 51-

For all kinds flowers, wedding decorations, funeral designs or for any occasion, call Mrs. Ione Smith, the Joy agency.

FOR SALE.—2 good mules, and 1 good family and saddle horse. —E. H. Holey. 427-

FOR SALE.—One spotted pony, 52 inches high, 4 years old, in good condition. See Leslie Smith. 4245*

FOR SALE.—Cow with young calf. A splendid milk cow and worth the money. —J. H. Church. 410

LUMBER. Will be ready on May 1st to furnish rough lumber for building and will make estimates on any size contracts. S. A. Douglas, R. 5, Phone call Cumb., Potters town. 436*

EGGS For Hatching. During May we will sell hatching eggs from our various pens of bred-to-lay Black Orpingtons at \$1.50 per 15, regular price up to \$5.00. Several hens for sale at \$1.50 up. See Bob or George Gatlin. 4273

PLUMBING. I have associated with me one of the best plumbers ever in the city, and am prepared to take care of and execute any character of contract and will appreciate your business. Also can install heating plants, and will give attention to boiler and pump repairing. Shop in the Uferback shop. —Jas. G. Banks, Cumb. phone 125. 417

Results—An ad. in the Ledger



This kind of weather doesn't affect buildings painted with

The Health & Milligan Best Prepared Paint

Rain, sunshine, high winds, cold or hot weather can't reach the wood, because Best Prepared Paint is made to resist all kinds of weather in all climates.

GET THE HEALTH & MILLIGAN BEST PREPARED PAINT AND YOU WON'T HAVE TO PAINT SO OFTEN.

Sold by H. P. Wear

Speight & Dean
Attorneys-at-Law

Practice in courts of Calloway county. Write us, phone us, come to see us at

Mayfield, Ky.

Tell us the facts, we'll tell you the law. Will meet clients on request at Murray, Ky. 31513

Wanted to Rent.

Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Apply at once at Jeffreys's Barber Shop.

BARGAIN!

I have for sale a fine colt (Baron Beautiful stock) cheap for cash. Also one Brush automobile and all equipment as good as new, that I will sell for half price. Must sell this property at once and somebody is going to get a bargain. E. N. HOLLAND. Office in Citizens Bank Bldg

Results—An ad. in the Ledger

"Pittsburgh Perfect" Fence

Made in the World's Largest Independent Furnaces, Mills and Factories for the Production of Wire Products. What of it?

Why should you bother about the size of the plant? Only for the one big reason back of it all—the big, well growing plant is the result of the success of "Pittsburgh Perfect" Fence. Continued improvement in material and manufacturing, backed by the original idea of the Electrically Welded joints used only in

"Pittsburgh Perfect" Fence, has helped to build the mammoth plant. That is why you should know about it—and why you should learn all about "Pittsburgh Perfect" Fence AS MADE TODAY. Before you buy any fence, get our free catalogue. It's a mine of valuable fence information. Get it today.

Made in Different Styles for FIELD, FARM, RANCH, LAWN, CHICKEN, POULTRY and RABBIT YARD and GARDEN.

Ask your dealer for "Pittsburgh Perfect" and insist on his furnishing it. Do not allow him to persuade you that some other fence is just as good. If he doesn't sell it, write us direct.

Every Rod Guaranteed

If you are interested in Wire Fencing, write for FREE copy of our ALMANAC, 1913—

Pittsburgh Steel Co.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure
Economizes Butter, Flour, Eggs; makes the food more appetizing and wholesome

The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Old Southern Harmony singing at Benton fourth Sunday.

See E. S. Duguid & Son for the best cultivator and harrow made.

Nat Ryan, Jr., is at home from Ruskin, Tenn., where he attended school the past year.

Buy the J. J. Case cultivator. None better. Sexton Bros. 5152

Mrs. H. P. Wear has been chosen as supply teacher in the Murray schools for the ensuing year.

You can buy fertilizer corn drills at A. B. Beale & Son's.

Let's all go home to Paducah during the next week. The old burg has put on new life and is expecting us.

The vacuum cleaner can be rented at 50c per day. At the Methodist parsonage.

Dr. Walter Johnson will soon have completed a handsome little cottage just east of the school building.

Make your work a pleasure by using a Vulcan plow and Osborne harrow. For sale by E. S. Duguid & Son.

John Deere Tongueless Disc Harrows nothing better, they always please. Baker & Glasgow.

Mrs. J. T. Wood, of Palmer, Marshall county, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Jno. Brandon, of this city.

You will always find LIV-VER-LAX in the best drugstores, ask E. D. MILLER.

The Wool King, of Coldwater, wants 3,000 pounds of the fleecy pelts this time. Call him up and get his prices before selling. T. C. Nix.

J. D. Sexton and family and Mrs. Ruth Whitnell left Thursday morning for Stewart county where they will be the guests of his parents, J. M. Sexton and wife, the next ten days.

HOW TO RESIST

Chronic Coughs and Colds. Strong, vigorous men and women suffer over each cold. It's only when the system is run down and vitality low that colds and coughs get a foothold.

Now isn't it reasonable that the right way to cure a cough is to build up your strength again?

Mrs. Olivia Parham, of East Durham, N. C., says: "I took Vinol for a chronic cough which had lasted two years, and the cough not only disappeared, but it built up my strength as well."

The reason Vinol is so efficacious in such cases is because it contains in a delicious concentrated form all the medicinal curative elements of cod liver oil, with tonic, blood-building from added.

Chronic coughs and colds yield to Vinol because it builds up the weakened, run-down system.

You can get your money back any time if Vinol does not do all you want. DALE & STUBBLEFIELD, Drugists, Murray, Kentucky

You can buy your corn fertilizer at A. B. Beale & Son's.

Good sweet hay, 95c per car. Farley Bros.

Miss Zula Pickens left the first of the week for McKinzie where she will visit friends for the next few weeks.

Walking Cultivators, the best made, for sale by E. S. Duguid & Son.

CALOMEL, CALOMEL, you cannot stay, for LIV-VER-LAX has shown us an easier way, ask E. D. MILLER.

Miss Nina Rudd has returned home from Mayfield where she has been teaching in the school of that city the past year.

Wagons, Davenport Roller-bearing, something you haven't seen before, all steel. Baker & Glasgow.

John McElrath has just completed improvements at his home on West Price street by the addition of a bath room and sun porch.

For carache, toothache, pains, burns, scalds, sore throat, try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, it is a splendid remedy in emergencies.

John Deere Corn-Drills, single and double row, with and without fertilizer attachments. Don't fail to see them if you need a drill. Baker & Glasgow.

C. C. Hughes, wife and son arrived here the past week to be the guests of her parents, Nat Ryan and wife, for several weeks.

Mrs. Fred Burton is quite seriously sick at her home in North Murray, and her condition was such as to cause alarm, her many friends will rejoice to learn that her condition is not as serious as was at first reported.

Ernie Swann has returned home from Paducah where he has been a patient in the Jackson Hill sanitarium for the past few months. His condition is improved by his stay in Paducah.

Why beat your carpets to pieces? Clean them with the vacuum cleaner and save the wear and tear. It raises the nap like new and brightens the colors. Get it at Mrs. J. H. Pickens.

Mrs. Cul Holland and family left this week for Frankfort, Ky., where they will join Mr. Holland, at attendant in the Eastern Kentucky asylum, and make their home.

Sallow complexion is due to a torpid liver. HERBINE purifies and strengthens the liver and bowels and restores the rosy bloom of health to the cheek. Price 50c. Sold by Dale & Stubblefield.

John Bell Thompson died the past week at the county poor farm. He was for many years a resident of the east side of the county. He was about 68 years of age and is survived by several children. The remains were laid to rest in the potters field at the poor farm.

\$1 for Ledger - a big bargain.

Osborne Tongueless Disc Harrows at E. S. Duguid & Son.

Mrs. McReynolds has returned to her home in Oklahoma after spending the winter here with her son, Prof. F. E. McReynolds.

E. D. MILLER is the head-quarters for LIV-VER-LAX.

Robt. Whitnell, of Martin, Tenn., has been in the city the past several days the guest of his brother, W. L. Whitnell and family.

The Wool King, of Coldwater, wants 3,000 pounds of the fleecy pelts this time. Call him up and get his prices before selling. T. C. Nix.

Clarence Phillips is making extensive improvements on his home on South Curd street. Holt, Egman & Curd are in charge of the work.

Why be CONSTIPATED when you can buy LIV-VER-LAX from E. D. MILLER?

Asher, Cooper and wife, of Dickson, Tenn., are the guests of relatives in the county this week. Mrs. Cooper is a daughter of the late Jephtha Moore.

Coal Oil Cooking Stoves. Ladies, we have the best and most satisfactory oil stove made. Call in and let us show you. Baker & Glasgow.

For all kinds flowers, wedding decorations, funeral designs or for any occasion, call Mrs. Ione Smith, the day agency.

Mrs. E. H. Haley and children left the first of the past week for Memphis where they will join Mr. Haley who is in business in that city, and will possibly remain during the summer.

This is house cleaning time, and you will need new matings and rugs. Ladies you will make a mistake and lose money if you fail to see Beale & Wells' line before buying.

If you want to wear the smile that won't come off buy a John Deere Cultivator, the lightest running, the easiest guided of any cultivator. Acme Harrows. Buy from Baker & Glasgow.

Estell France and Miss Lattie Lamb were married at the clay shed on the Tennessee side Sunday morning. Elder Brown officiating. The happy couple have many friends who wish them a pleasant journey through life. Hazel News.

Itching piles provoke profanity, but profanity won't remove them. Don's Ointment is recommended for itching, bleeding or protruding piles. 50c at all drugstores.

Z. T. Conner came in from an extended trip through the west the first of the week and will remain here several days at the bedside of his daughter, Miss Mary Conner, who is recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

Most disfiguring skin eruptions, scrofula, pimples, rashes, etc., are due to impure blood. Burdock Blood Bitters as a cleansing blood tonic, is well recommended. \$1.00 at all stores.

Fine Mare For Sale. First class, blue grass, stand and bred bay mare, six years old. Beautiful apple bay, nearly 16 hands, sound and gentle. Price is right. See S. Higgins. 424.

Get the Ledger - 1 Per Year.

Murray Furniture & Undertaking Company

Mr. J. P. Camp, resident manager of the Murray Furniture & Undertaking Co., is now ready to wait on you at any and all times. Mr. Camp will give the funeral business his personal attention and will furnish with all jobs over \$10.

HEARSE FREE.

TELEPHONE 27 INDEPENDENT.

ON THE ROAD TO WEALTH

That's where You'll be, If Your May Trading is Done WITH US

Room must be provided, on account of rebuilding—two stocks to be joined into one house. To have space sufficient Goods Must be Sold.

Special 50c on the Dollar Department Upstairs in the Dry Goods House

Womens, Misses and Childrens fine Shoes and Slippers, fine Gingham, Summer and Fall Dress Goods, Waistings, Silks, Neckwear, Hosiery, and a lot of other Goods not detailed. Think of it, all this merchandise to go at half-price!

At the Clothing Store

A lot of Mens and Boys Suits, Pants, Shoes, Slippers, Underwear, Hats, Etc, to go in the same manner, that is one-half the price. Everything marked in plain figures and that to be cut in twain.

Recollect: May is the time to Reap this Harvest. Recollect: It is for money down and no other way to anybody.

Will Have it Ready for Saturday, the 3rd inst.

Yours For Moving Merchandise

RYAN & SONS CO., Inc. RYAN'S CLOTHING STORE

Mrs. Lula Coleman and Mrs. Harriet Gregory, accompanied by the latter's father, J. T. Outland, all of near New Concord, Calloway county, took the noon train here Monday enroute to Dawson Springs for a stay of about two weeks. Hardie Enterprise.

Dizziness, vertigo, (blind staggers) sallow complexion, flatulence are symptoms of torpid liver. No one can feel well while the liver is inactive. HERBINE is a powerful liver stimulant. A dose or two will cause all bilious symptoms to disappear. Try it. Price 50c. Sold by Dale & Stubblefield.

Work was commenced the past week on the improvement of the Barber McElrath residence on North Curd street and when completed will be one of the handsomest homes in the city. Holt, Egman and Curd have the contract.

Indians swept their wigwams with broom-grass, our foremothers swept their houses with brooms tied with splits. When you use Kexall and Eureka brooms you have struck the limit. Manufactured by R. E. Clayton, Murray, Ky. 514

Rev. J. E. Skinner, of Tampa, Fla., has resigned the pastorate of a Baptist church there to accept a call from the Judson Memorial church, in Nashville. Rev. Skinner was born and reared in Calloway county, Ky., and has frequently preached at different churches in Henry county. Paris Parisan.

You want to see the New Perfection oil stove demonstrated at the Advertising Exhibit at armory, May 19th to 25th. Each will be served of a view of this stove. Buy your wife and make her keep the house and the temper both cool on an oil stove. Three burner with oven, \$12.50. 583

Arthur Bailey, of Kuttawa, come in the past week to be at the bedside of his sister, Mrs. Fred Burton. He returned to Kuttawa Wednesday of this week.

B. H. Pittman, the produce man of this place, left Tuesday of this week for Chicago, where he will deliver a car of chickens and eggs to the dealers of that city.

Wool Carding.

Wool received for carding and wool rolls delivered every fourth Monday in Murray through season. Eastwood Carding Factory, Puryear, Tenn. 584

Buy your field and garden fence from E. S. Duguid & Son. Leave your laundry at H. H. Schroeder's.

NERVOUSNESS DENOTES WEAKNESS
but is promptly relieved by the medical nourishment in Scott's Emulsion which is not a nerve-quieter, but nature's greatest nerve-builder, without alcohol or opiate.
Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 13-15

Mr. Harmon D. Eaker this week broke the small bone in his right ankle. He stepped on a rock which turned and threw his weight upon the ankle in such a manner as to snap the bone in two and strain the muscles severely. He is able to attend to his duties as bookkeeper for a tobacco firm in Puryear, but is going on crutches. Paris Parisan.



For Walls and Ceilings
PEE-GEE FLATKOATT

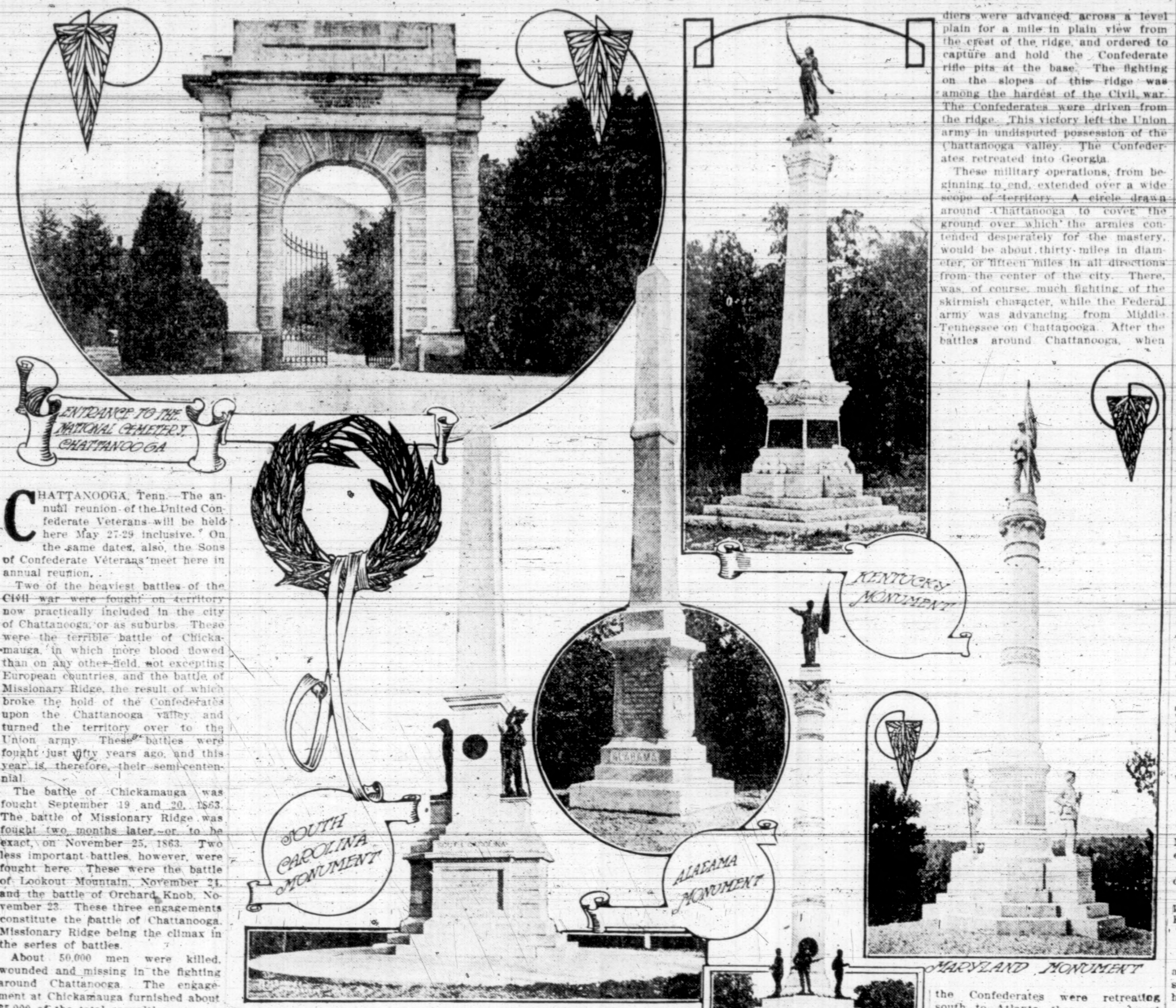
The Sanitary, Durable, Flat Oil Finish

For that artistic, harmonious effect which makes the home worth living in, use Pee-Gee Flatcoat, the modern wall finish. Most economical, because when applied, it can be easily washed or cleaned at any time without the use of any plaster, hardening and cracking with age and lasting as long as the plaster. The directions on each can make it easy to apply with perfect success. Ask our dealer in your town for "Victrola Method of Finishing Walls," our handsome, beautifully-illustrated book, giving color schemes and practical suggestions. Free on request.

Manufactured by **Peaslee-Gaulbert Co.** Louisville, Ky.
FOR SALE BY **Hay-Hughes Lumber Co.**

South's Veterans to Meet on Famous Battlefields

(By CAPT. JAMES JOLK SMARTT, Historian of the Chattanooga-Chickamauga National Park Commission.)



CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—The annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans will be held here May 27-29 inclusive. On the same dates, also, the Sons of Confederate Veterans meet here in annual reunion.

Two of the bloodiest battles of the Civil war were fought on territory now practically included in the city of Chattanooga, or as suburbs. These were the terrible battle of Chickamauga, in which more blood flowed than on any other field, not excepting European countries, and the battle of Missionary Ridge, the result of which broke the hold of the Confederates upon the Chattanooga valley and turned the territory over to the Union army. These battles were fought just fifty years ago, and this year is, therefore, their semi-centennial.

The battle of Chickamauga was fought September 19 and 20, 1863. The battle of Missionary Ridge was fought two months later, on November 25, 1863. Two less important battles, however, were fought here. These were the battle of Lookout Mountain, November 24, and the battle of Orchard Knob, November 23. These three engagements constitute the battle of Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge being the climax in the series of battles.

About 50,000 men were killed, wounded and missing in the fighting around Chattanooga. The engagement at Chickamauga furnished about \$5,000 of the total casualties.

To commemorate and memorialize these battlefields, the national government and states have spent large sums of money. There are about 2,000 monuments of all kinds and descriptions on the battlefields here. These monuments consist of marble and bronze monuments, mounted cannons, historical tablets, distance tablets, and observation towers.

The government has converted Chickamauga into a national military park. It contains about 6,500 acres of land and this will be largely increased in the near future through additional purchases. Fort Ochs, a brigade army post, the largest in the United States, has been established at Chickamauga park, and is now occupied by the Eleventh cavalry. The roads in Chickamauga park have been preserved in practically the same topographical form as they were before the great battle. The government, however, has covered all of them with macadam, giving the tourist a continuous journey of about 110 miles over government boulevards and battlefields roads.

The federal government has erected on these fields fine handsome granite monuments to heroic troops, and twenty-three tablet monuments. It has also erected 1,000 feet of stone observation towers, every foot high. Within observation tower is 32 feet high. There have been placed on these fields 100 historical tablets and 80 distance and locality tablets.

The Southern states have spent a large amount of money on the Chattanooga battlefields. New York, holding in the total expenditure. That state has spent about \$100,000 for a considerable group of monuments scattered over the fields. The most important New York monument is at Lookout Mountain in Point Park.

Ohio has a group of monuments here that cost about \$150,000, including the expense of markers and tablets. The states of Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin are liberally represented by monuments, as are a number of other northern states.

The southern states have spent a great deal of money here also in erecting monuments, tablets and markers. Tennessee has four monuments and forty-seven markers at Chickamauga. South Carolina has one monument and ten markers at Chickamauga. Alabama has authorized the expenditure of \$25,000 for a monument on the same field. Florida appropriated \$15,000 for a monument at Chickamauga. This monument with the imposing memorial erected by the Ladies' Memorial Association of Alabama will be dedicated during the May reunion. One of the handsomest monuments on the field of Chickamauga is the Georgia monument, erected at a cost of \$25,000. The inscription on this monument is as follows: "To the lasting memory of all her sons who fought and died here, and those who gave much and those who gave all. Georgia erects this monument."

Kentucky has a beautiful monument at Chickamauga bearing the following inscription: "Erected to her sons who fought and died here, and those who gave much and those who gave all. Kentucky erects this monument."

After the battle the federal forces began strengthening their positions around Chattanooga. The Confederates moved nearer to the city and also fortified their position, throwing their lines in front of the city from the river above to the river below. The two armies occupied practically the same positions for two months. Hostilities were resumed on November 23 against Orchard Knob. General Grant had reached Chattanooga a month earlier and assumed command of the army. His plan of campaign was to surprise the Confederates at the north end of Missionary Ridge by sending General Sherman against that position and carry the ridge, which was held by the Confederates to the railroad tunnel before it could be occupied by a

stronger force. General Hooker was kept in Lookout Valley to guard against a movement from the Confederates. General Thomas was to move the Army of the Cumberland to the north, connect with Sherman if he reached the tunnel on Missionary Ridge, and then sweep southward, and out of reach of their base of supplies at Chickamauga, Tenn.

The Union movement against Orchard Knob was made for the purpose of relieving a report that General Grant had received that the Confederates were retreating. It was a successful movement, and that evening fell into the hands of the Union army. During the remainder of the campaign the battle of Lookout Mountain was fought. This engagement took place on a bench of Lookout Mountain, below the summit, and is known as the "battle above the clouds." The Confederates were driven from their position. During this battle a cloud swept over the mountain, enveloping the contending armies.

The battle of Missionary Ridge was fought November 25. During the night of November 24 all of General Grant's troops were withdrawn from Lookout Mountain and the Chattanooga Valley and massed on Missionary Ridge. About 1 o'clock on the evening of November 25 a general advance on Missionary Ridge was ordered from General Grant's headquarters. One of the most imposing assaults of the Chattanooga campaign was witnessed here. The Union soldiers opened fire upon this battery, which was returned briskly. The fight lasted two hours, when Ward retired with no loss on either side. At 10:30 p. m. the Confederates were ordered to retire, and they retreated about 1,000 feet and then again they were forced to retire with a loss of five men and the Rebels were badly damaged that it had to go to Washington City and for repairs. There were no casualties on the Confederate side, though the works and the officers and men's quarters were advanced across a level plain for a mile in plain view from the crest of the ridge, and ordered to capture and hold the Confederate ridge pits at the base. The fighting on the slopes of this ridge was among the hardest of the Civil war. The Confederates were driven from the ridge. This victory left the Union army in undisputed possession of the Chattanooga valley. The Confederates retreated into Georgia.

These military operations, from beginning to end, extended over a wide scope of territory. A circle drawn around Chattanooga to cover the ground over which the armies contended, would be about thirty miles in diameter, or fifteen miles in all directions from the center of the city. There was, of course, much fighting of the skirmish character, while the Federal army was advancing from Middle Tennessee on Chattanooga. After the battles around Chattanooga, when

the Confederates were retreating south to Atlanta, there was almost continuous fighting, some of the engagements amounting to pitched battles. Among these were the bloody engagement at Kenesaw Mountain.

The national government and the state governments are united in the work of reclaiming, beautifying and adorning these battlefields. While a great deal of progress has been made, the work is by no means completed. It has been suggested a number of times by responsible persons that in time the national government should erect a colossal arch at Chattanooga, as a memorial to both armies, and a testimonial to American valor. The erection of such a memorial is one of the future possibilities.

Daughters of Confederacy.

Although less than twenty years old, the United Daughters of the Confederacy has become one of the most important women's organizations of the world. It now has over 1,500 chapters, representing almost every state in the Union. There are 27 states having divisions numbering at least three chapters. The total membership now approximates 50,000, and it is rapidly increasing as there have been prizes offered the different chapters for additional members. There are some bonds of unity between southern women, and in whatever state they settle they are willing to turn new chapters and to make their organization more powerful each day.

Gift for Sick Child.

A gift which brings happiness to a sick child is a paper doll given in this way. Send the doll, a small jointed doll, for which you can make a paper dress, with one dress and one pair of shoes, and send it to the sick child, every day, or every third day, or every week, as you please, the morning mail will bring an addition to the doll's wardrobe.

At different times send dresses for the home party dresses trimmed with paper flowers, hats, muffs, capes and coats, kimono and street clothes. An other doll of so also can be sent.

There were badly wrecked Captain Ward, in reporting the engagement to the United States navy department, said: "I was surprised at the heroic persistence with which Captain Ward, during my several attacks, held his post, glass in hand, off the ramparts, against all the urgency of the men to quit a post made desolately barren by the shot and shell falling thickly and exploding about him."

KANSAS WOMAN WHO SUFFERED

From Headache, Backache, Dizziness and Nervousness, Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Lawrence, Kans.—"A year ago I was suffering from a number of ailments. I always had pain and was irregular. During the delay I suffered a great deal with headache, backache, dizziness, nervousness and bloating. I had been married nearly three years. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and now I feel better than I have for years. I recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all who suffer as I did."—Mrs. M. ZEINER, 1045 New Jersey Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

Montana Woman's Case.

Burns, Mont.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me of awful backache which I had suffered with for months. I was so weak I could hardly do my work and my head and eyes ached all the time. Your Compound helped me in many ways and is a great strengthener. I always recommend it to my friends and tell them what a grand medicine it is for women. You may use my name for the good of others."—Mrs. JOHN FRANCIS, Burns, Montana.

The makers of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have thousands of such letters as those above—they tell the truth, else they could not have been obtained for love or money. This medicine is no stranger—it has stood the test for years.

The man who is called upon to carve the turkey never gets his proper share of sympathy.

To Relieve the Pain of a Burn Instantly and to prevent infection, PORTER'S ANTI-BURN OINTMENT is the best remedy. It is sold by all druggists.

Its Kind.

"What do you think of cutting the wool tariff?"

"I call it sheer nonsense."

Easy.

"I see you have a new cook," said Mrs. Keen, as she smiled at the hostess across the table.

"Yes," replied the hostess. "How did you know?"

"I've been studying the thumb prints on the plates," replied Mrs. Keen.

Neighborly.

Not long since a man moved into a certain village. After a week or so a friend called on him and asked how he liked his new home.

"Pretty well," he said.

"Have you called on your neighbors yet?"

"No," he replied. "But I'm going to if any more of my wood is missing."

More Painful to Many.

"The worst of all ills," said the lecturer "is pugilism."

"Pugilism?" his friend, rejoined a man who had just entered the hall on crutches, "but I know a worse one than that."

"What is it, sir?" queried the lecturer.

"Rheumatism," answered the other.

Stray Stories.

Our Wonderful Energy.

Andre de Pouquiers, whom society honored during the New York season, praised on his departure for Europe the wonderful energy of the American business man.

"I once asked an American business man," he said.

"Do you know what leisure means?"

"Why, to be sure, I do," the business man replied. "Leisure is spare time that can be devoted to some fresh job of work."

CLEARED AWAY.

Proper Food Put the Troubles Away.

Our own troubles always seem more severe than any others. But when a man is unable to eat even a light breakfast, for years without severe distress, he has trouble enough.

It is small wonder he likes to tell of food which cleared away the troubles.

"I am glad of the opportunity to tell of this good Grape-Nuts has done for me," writes a N. H. man. "For many years I was unable to eat even a light breakfast without great suffering."

"After eating I would suddenly be seized with an attack of colic and vomiting. This would be followed by headache and misery that would some times last a week or more, leaving me so weak I could hardly sit up or walk."

"Since I began to eat Grape-Nuts I have been free from the old troubles. I usually eat Grape-Nuts one or more times a day, taking it at the beginning of the meal. Now I can eat almost anything I want without trouble."

"When I began to use Grape-Nuts I was very older my usual weight, now I weigh 20 pounds more than I ever weighed in my life, and I am glad to speak of the food that has worked the change." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little booklet, "The Road to Wellville," in packages. There's a Reason.

Have you the "How-to-Letter"? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

HAD SAILORS, BUT NO SHIPS

Why Officers of the Confederate Navy Were Put in Command of the Shore Batteries.

Stephen B. Melbury was major secretary of the Confederate States navy, and the department was of course without active departments were, but we had no ships. There were plenty of officers, but only a few recruits. So it fell to the duty of naval officers to command the batteries, and the first were on the James River.

With both armies were preparing for the contest that commenced with the battle of Bull Run, on May 31, 1861. The Confederates erected a line of batteries on the Potomac, which entirely blocked Washington, and that so completely that

even their gunboats had to sneak by at night. The most effective of these batteries was that commanded by Capt. W. B. Lynch of the Confederate States navy at Annapolis Creek. To take this battery the Union planned an expedition of four gunboats with a regiment of men to land and hold the works. On June 28, 1861, the United States gunboats Pensacola, ten guns, the Annapolis, ten guns, and the Commodore, ten guns, were ordered to land and hold the works and the officers and men's quarters were advanced across a level plain for a mile in plain view from the crest of the ridge, and ordered to capture and hold the Confederate ridge pits at the base. The fighting on the slopes of this ridge was among the hardest of the Civil war. The Confederates were driven from the ridge. This victory left the Union army in undisputed possession of the Chattanooga valley. The Confederates retreated into Georgia.

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Stops Backache

Sloan's Liniment is a splendid remedy for backache, stiff joints, rheumatism, neuralgia and sciatica. You don't need to rub it in—just laid on lightly it gives comfort and ease at once.

Best for Pain and Stiffness

Mr. Geo. Buchanan, of Avelik, Okla., writes: "I have used your Liniment for the past ten years for pain in back and stiffness and find it the best Liniment I ever tried. I recommend it to anyone for pains of any kind."

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

is good for sprains, strains, bruises, cramps or soreness of the muscles, and all affections of the throat and chest.

Get Entire Relief

R. D. Burgoon, of Maysville, Ky., R.R. 1, Box 5, writes: "I had severe pains between my shoulders; I got a bottle of your Liniment and had entire relief at the fifth application."

Relieved Severe Pain in Shoulders

Mr. J. E. Swann, of 2000 W. 11th Ave., Chicago, Ill., writes: "I am a piano polisher by occupation, and since last September have suffered with severe pain in both shoulders. I could not rest night or day. One of my friends told me about your Liniment. Three applications completely cured me and I will never be without it."

Price 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 at All Dealers.

Send for Sloan's free book on horses.

Address

Dr. Earl S. Sloan
Boston, Mass.

Don't Sign But One.

The man who even inadvertently signs more than one candidate's petition for the same office is going to be placed in a very embarrassing position. By affixing his name to a nomination paper the signer declares his intention of voting for that candidate, and should his name

appear on the petitions of rival candidates it will not only not count for either, but subject the signer to the embarrassment of having it appear in a public record that he had pledged himself in writing to vote for contending aspirants, for the same office. Make a note of the petitions you sign for reference.

THE HOME Of Quality Groceries

WE COULDN'T
IF WE WOULD,
Neither Would We
If We Could,

Sell You, Inferior Goods.

"Quality Groceries" Our Motto.

A Nice Line of

Aluminum Ware, Enamel Ware and Queensware,
and Always the Best in the Grocery Line.

Free With every 10-lb. Bucket of Cottoline Free
we will give one 50-cent Cook Book

E. A. HUGHES & CO.

HAYDOCK BUGGIES

Are still in the Lead. We
have Three Car Loads of

BUGGIES and SURRIES

Already in Stock. See them.

BAKER & GLASGOW

Legally Dead And Restored to Life.

In 1828 Capt. Jonathan Merriam, of Marblehead, Mass., died, leaving to his heirs a claim against the French government for seizure of his schooner, the "Polly," captured by French pirates. Sixty years later the sum of \$27,000 was awarded to his estate. One of the heirs, Miss Mable E. Allen, of 260 Henry St., Brooklyn, N. Y., could not be located; and in 1895 was declared legally dead by the supreme court of Massachusetts and of the United States. Seventeen years later she was found and legally restored to life, so that she might inherit \$5,000 of the amount awarded to the Marblehead sea captain. What a surprise this must have been to Miss Allen, and what a surprise also for those who expected to have her share of the inheritance!

Something like the experience of Miss Allen awaits the Sodomites, whose city was destroyed 2045 B. C. The Sodomites have been not only legally dead, but actually dead ever since the bitumen, sulphur and slime pits of the Jordan valley covered their city; but, like Miss Allen, they will not forever remain dead. Ezekiel 16:55 says: "Sodom and her daughters shall return to their former estate, and Samaria and her daughters shall return to their former estate."

The former estate of the Sodomites is in the valley of the Jordan, at the head of the Dead Sea; Samaria is in the same part of the world, and thither, in the resurrection, the Sodomites and the Samaritans will come forth to claim for an everlasting inheritance the property they lost nearly 4,000 years ago. What a surprise this will be to them and to those who expected to retain their inheritance.—The Wandering Jew.

Constipation Cured.

Dr. King's New Life Pills will relieve constipation promptly and get your bowels in healthy condition again. John Supsic, of Sanbury, Pa., says: "They are the best pills I ever used and I advise everyone to use them for constipation, indigestion and liver complaint." Will help you. Price 25c. Recommended by Dale & Stubblefield.

Joe Lewis

Will make this season at same place, one-half mile east of Kirksey at the low price of \$6.00. A. L. Hughes, Manager. 427.

NOW READY

The West Kentucky Real Estate Exchange is now ready for the Summer and Fall trade with the largest and choicest list of select property perhaps ever offered for sale in this county. Descriptive list will follow later.—FINNEY & RYAN.

Cure for Stomach Disorders.

Disorders of the stomach may be avoided by the use of Chamberlain's Tablets. Many very remarkable cures have been effected by these tablets. Sold by Dale & Stubblefield.

Burnett Washam Stock.

This well known stock will make the season at my place 1 mile north of Shiloh and 1 mile south of Sage Hill school house, on Murray and Aurora road. The horse at \$8 and the jack at \$7.50. This stock is too well known to need comment and show as fine colts as any in the county. J. F. Sanford. 438.

Ask E. D. MILLER for a free sample of LIV-VER-LAX.

THOSE SUDDEN TWINGES

Bring Suffering to Many a Murray Reader.

Pain is nature's signal of distress.

A warning not to be ignored. Those sharp twinges in the back.

Those sudden, stab-like pains when stooping.

Are frequent signs of kidney trouble.

Signs that must not be neglected.

To remove kidney pains you must assist the kidneys.

Use a tested and proven kidney remedy.

None more highly endorsed than Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. Douglas Russell, 226 S. St. Mayfield, Ky., says: "One of my family suffered from sharp twinges across the small of her back. When she got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills, they relieved her, strengthened her kidneys and stopped all the pains. I highly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to anyone suffering from kidney trouble, as they are the best remedy for that complaint."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Notice.

All whom it may concern:

All property owners who have not built their side-walks as required by ordinance of the city council of Murray, Ky., of April 7, 1911, are notified that unless they have built same or let the contract to build same by June 2nd, 1913, the city by its proper authorities will let the contract to build same at your cost.

This May 15th, 1913.
D. H. Hargis,
City Marshall.

When the baby takes too much food the stomach turns; the result is indigestion, sourness and vomiting. Frequently the bowels are involved and there is colic pains and diarrhoea. McGEE'S BABY ELIXIR is a grand corrective remedy for the stomach and bowel disorders of babies. It is pure, wholesome and pleasant to take. Price 25c and 50c per bottle. Sold by Dale & Stubblefield.

ARTIST CHARMER, 2391.

will make the season at my stable 2 miles northeast of Lynn Grove, at \$10.00 to insure living colt eight days old. Not any insurance in trading. Artist Charmer won all first prizes in his class at Murray and Mayfield fairs last fall. Also his colts won first and second. He is 153 hands high, dark bay, proud as a peacock, goes all the gaits and is a fine harness horse. Also my jack, Black Joe, Jr., will make the season at same place at \$6.00 same terms. (are taken to prevent accidents but not responsible should any occur.—I. T. Crawford. 3138.

Notice.

All parties indebted to me for colt season will please meet me at Almo on Sat., May 17, and settle.—J. A. McCollam. 582.

The Lynn Grove Mill will sell you high grade chemicals for making your own fertilizers, also handles a ready prepared high grade fertilizer for corn and tobacco. Can save you some money on both. 438.

See E. S. Drugguid & Son before buying your field and garden fence.

OH YOU CALOMEL, get out of the way and let LIV-VER-LAX do the work, purely vegetable, ask E. D. MILLER.

Let E. S. Drugguid & Son sell you your grass seeds and farming implements.

Advertise in Ledger—Results.

THE GODLY AND THE UNGODLY

From The GOSPEL ADVOCATE, Nashville, Tenn.

Elder A. B. Lipscomb, junior, editor of the anti-organ organ at Nashville, will preach at the Water Street Church, Thursday night.

Requested by the brethren who are patrons of his paper to announce my visit to his city, the editor of the Calloway Times, at Murray, Ky., inserted the above at the bottom of the last column of the last page. There is no objection, however, to the position of the notice. It would have had a truly humbling effect if the notice itself had been courteous and fair. It seems that this editor was afraid to mention the Gospel Advocate, but went out of his way to misrepresent its teachings. His gratuitous thrust bespeaks neither piety nor ordinary business judgment. He does not show the tact and diplomacy so characteristic of the followers of the Fourth Estate. It is the spirit of a man soured by prejudice and narrowed in judgment. In the parlance of the street, he "can't see above his shirt collar."

The Gospel Advocate was started before the organ question became an issue. It had a goodly share in that great religious awakening which stirred the country fifty years ago, the like of which had not been witnessed since the days of the Reformation. With Alexander Campbell and others, it held aloft the slogan: "Where the Bible speaks, we speak; where the Bible is silent, we are silent." From the very beginning the Gospel Advocate proclaimed its purpose to honor God above men and to be true to the teachings of the Bible. While it has, of course, made mistakes, it has never swerved from this righteous purpose. In fair weather and in foul it has kept its masthead floating to the breeze. By patient sacrifice and unremitting effort it has advanced from year to year, increasing its usefulness in proportion to its strength. It has opposed the introduction of the organ and every other human innovation because it found no warrant for them in the New Testament, and to keep silent would be tantamount to a compromise with error. It would mean the setting of a human innovation above the law of God. But to say that the Gospel Advocate is an "anti-organ organ," leaving the impression that it is published primarily to oppose the organ or that opposing the organ represents the sum and substance of its teaching, is misleading and not in accord with the facts. There would be just as much sense and propriety in dubbing the Bible an "anti-organ organ," for the teaching of

the Bible, not its own opinion, is what the Advocate has given in its anti-organ articles. The Gospel Advocate is positive rather than negative in its teaching. It urges men and women to obey the Lord Jesus Christ, knowing that will turn them from the doctrines and commandments of men. It recognizes the commission: "Go ye unto all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature." It is insistent that the gospel be preached, and not something else. It is particular that God be worshipped in his own divinely appointed way, not in man's way. Only one who was warped in judgement could read its pages and call it an "anti-organ organ." I wonder if this editor knows that the Christian Standard (which, to be consistent, he must call the "organ-organ") has, not once or twice, but several times, commended the teaching of the Advocate along missionary lines and the zeal it has manifested in stirring up the churches to the performance of practical duties.

LET US WRITE THE TRUTH IN LOVE

This notice will do him no good anywhere, and least of all among his own clientele. Some of his own readers were quick to detect its apparent littleness. The contrast between this notice and that which appeared in the Ledger was too marked to escape attention. And the other editor, I understand, makes no pretense of being a church member. But he is an editor who has the proper ideas of courtesy and who does not allow his prejudice to run away with his judgment. Some day those who print little innuendoes about God's faithful children under the guise of news items, unless they repent, will awaken to the fact, after all, they have not slurred the people, but they have cast an insult into the teeth of Christ himself, who will hold them to a strict account. Every man will be judged according to his works, including his editorial performances.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

"My sister's husband had an attack of rheumatism in his arm," writes a well known resident of Newton, Iowa. "I gave him a bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment which he applied to his arm and on the next morning the rheumatism was gone." For chronic muscular rheumatism you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Liniment. Sold by Dale & Stubblefield.

If you know anything that is going on around you remember the newspapers want news.

\$6.10 ROUND TRIP Murray to Chattanooga

OVER
N. C. & St. L. Railway
ACCOUNT
CONFEDERATE REUNION

MAY 27-29, 1913

SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Murray at 8:58 a. m., May 26th arrive Chattanooga 6:30 p. m., same day. THIS IS THE OFFICIAL TRAIN OF CONFEDERATE CAMPS TO THE REUNION.

YOUR BEST OPPORTUNITY to climb to the summit of OLD LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN and see many thrilling Civil War scenes. LIBERAL STOPOVERS WILL BE PERMITTED AT ALL POINTS. Tickets on sale May 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, limited to June 5, 1913, with privilege of extension to June 25, 1913, upon payment of 50 cents.

For Further Particulars Call on Your Local Ticket Agent.

monies paid in, stating in the receipt the source of revenue. He will pay out money only on warrants signed by the clerk and countersigned by the mayor. He shall keep a fair and accurate account of all receipts and expenditures of the city, showing from whom and for what purpose and on what account such money is paid out. All books and records pertaining to the treasurer's office shall at all times be subject to inspection of the mayor and Council, and when called on by the mayor or council it shall be the duty of the treasurer to submit them for their examination and inspection. He shall receive and properly distribute to every claim in his office or in favor thereof, the amount of all taxes and property taxes and receiver of all license and franchise taxes and other matters described by ordinance.

Section 1. The corporate limits of the City of Murray, until otherwise by ordinance changed, shall remain as heretofore established and as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone at the northwest corner of the Northeast Quarter Section 27, Township 2, Range 4, East, as shown in the plot of said town at A; thence south 4 degrees and 5 minutes east 5,151 feet to a stone marked "S. W." at B 13 feet north of the south line of Section 27; thence north 84½ degrees east 2,750 feet to a stone marked "S. E." at C; thence north 84½ degrees east 2,760 feet to a stone marked "S. E." at D 250 feet east of the railroad right of way; thence north 2½ degrees west 1,412 feet to a stone at E; thence north 2½ degrees east 1,412 feet to a stone at F; thence north 2½ degrees east 1,412 feet to a stone at G; thence south 86 degrees west 2,768 feet to a stone at H; thence north on parallel with the railroad right of way 2,728 feet to a stone marked "N. E." at I; thence south 84½ degrees west 2,904 feet to a stone at J, the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of Section 27, Township 2, Range 4, East; thence south 84½ degrees west 2,708 feet to the beginning.

Sec. 3. Council Take Oath of Office, When.—The City Council shall meet on the first Monday in January next succeeding the general municipal election at which they are elected, and the members thereof shall take oath of office and shall hold regular meeting once each month at the time and place fixed by ordinance. At the first regular meeting thereafter, the City Council shall elect or appoint the following officers: City clerk, marshal, assessor, city attorney and treasurer, and such other officers as by law provided, who shall be sworn as the law requires.

Sec. 5. Duties of Mayor. The mayor shall discharge all the duties required of him by the city charter and ordinances. He shall see that all ordinances are faithfully executed and shall report to the Council all neglect of duty, improper conduct or violation of the law by the officers of the city, and recommend such action as he may deem proper. He shall have the general charge and oversight of the affairs of the city and see that all official bonds are properly executed and that surety is sufficient. He shall sign the proceedings of the City Council when the same have been written in the journal proceedings by the clerk and approved by the City Council, and shall sign all ordinances copied in the ordinance book and shall do and perform such other duties as provided by ordinance.

Sec. 6. **Duties of Marshal:**—The marshal shall have control of his deputies, all policemen and shall execute and enforce all the ordinances of the City of Murray he shall, by himself or deputies or policemen, execute all processes from the Police Court of the City of Murray, for a violation of the charter or ordinances of said city. He shall likewise execute all orders of the City Council. He shall preserve peace and good order in said city, and keep the streets clear of drunken and disorderly or obstructing crowds of persons.

Sec. 7. Marshals to Collect Fines and Taxes; Whom to Pay Same.—He shall collect all fines and forfeitures due such city and ply same, including, cost, to the treasurer. He shall collect all taxes due said city on lists furnished him by the clerk; and shall on the first day of each month **PAY ALL TAXES AND OTHER MONIES** due said city in his hands over to the treasurer, and shall receive in payment an affidavit, stating that the same has been paid, and the money belonging to said city in the hands of the clerk, and all that has been collected during the previous month. He shall take duplicate receipt from said treasurer for all money paid him, one of which he shall file with the clerk; the other he shall retain;

Sec. 8. Marshal to compile Delinquent Lists and Make Settlement.—The marshal shall at the regular meeting of the City Council in November of each year present his list of delinquent taxpayers and the Council shall pass upon said list and allow to the marshal credit by so much thereof as it may deem proper. The marshal shall before the first Monday in December of each year shall make settlement before the city clerk of his account; showing the amount collected by him from all sources and the amounts paid into the city treasury, and shall immediately pay into said treasury any balance found due from him by said settlement. Said settlement shall be by said clerk reported to the City Council in writing, and shall be approved by said Council before same shall become final.

Sec. 9. Duties of City Clerk. The city clerk shall keep a clear and complete record of all the proceedings of the City Council and the Board of Supervisors. He shall record and have printed and published all ordinances ordered by the City Council, and such other proceedings as the said Council may order printed and published. He shall prepare and furnish to the assessor the proper book or books in which to make out and report the lists of persons and taxable property in said city, and when said lists have been completed by the Board of Supervisors, the clerk shall prepare therefrom the lists of titles and taxable property in said city and furnish same to the city marshal, and take his receipts therefor. He shall enter on the minutes all the proceedings of said Council and every officer report to same and file away, properly endorsed, all petitions, reports of officials, and every other paper presented to the Council or acted upon by it. He shall keep an accurate set of books showing the entire business affairs of the city, connected with his office, and the accounts of officers and other persons doing business for the city, stating the amount due and the amount paid to each, when the minutes of the several meetings of the City Council are approved, shall have his name thereto in his official capacity, and present said lists to the mayor, his official signature, and to keep all his books properly indexed.

Sec. 10. Clerk Shall Keep Account of Money Paid Treasurer; Statements.—The city clerk shall keep a book, in which he shall charge to the city treasurer money paid to him by the marshal and other officers, as shown by the duplicate receipts and with him by said officers or other persons; and shall at the end of each quarter of the current fiscal year make a statement in writing, showing the receipts and expenditures during the current quarter and the amount of money remaining in the treasury. At the end of each fiscal year he shall make a full and detailed statement of receipts and expenditures of the preceding year, which shall be a complete statement of the financial affairs of the city, which shall be published in some newspaper of general circulation in the City of Miami.

Sec. 11. Clerk Shall Issue License and Give Notice of Expiration Thereof—The clerk shall, thirty days prior to the expiration of any license, give notice to the person holding same, of the date of its expiration, and give to the marshal a list of such persons as shall fail to renew their licenses. In his regular quarterly report to the City Council, he shall also report the number and amount of licenses issued. He shall receive a fee of 25 cents for each license issued.

Sec. 12. Duties of Treasurer.—It shall be the duty of the city treasurer to receive and safely keep all money and funds of the city paid to him by the marshal and others and enter a correct account of all of same in a book provided for that purpose. He shall keep separate accounts of the funds, entering in the proper account, the general funds of the city and such special funds as may be raised by taxation or otherwise. He must give duplicate receipt for

monies paid in, stating in the receipt the source of revenue. He will pay out money only on warrants signed by the clerk and countersigned by the mayor. He shall keep a fair and accurate account of all receipts and expenditures of the city, showing from whom and for what purpose and on what account such money is paid out. All books and records pertaining to the treasurer's office shall at all times be subject to inspection of the mayor and Council, and when called on by the mayor or council it shall be the duty of the treasurer to submit them for their examination and inspection. He shall receive and properly distribute to every claim in his office or in favor thereof, by virtue of his office be the collector and receiver of all license and franchise taxes and other matters described by ordinances.

Sec. 13. To Make Quarterly Statements of Council—The treasurer will make quarterly settlements with the clerk, which, when examined and approved by the City Council, shall be spread at large upon the record book. Said quarterly settlements shall be presented to the city council for approval at its first regular

ments shall be presented to the city council for approval at its next regular monthly meeting in January, April, July and October of each year, showing from whom money was received, from what sources, to whom paid and on what account, and of the state and condition of the treasury and financial affairs of the city; provided, that his report for the month of January shall show the whole amount of receipts and expenditures for the entire year, and shall be published as required by law.

Sec. 14. City Attorney's Duties.—The city attorney shall advise the city authorities and officers upon all legal matters pertaining to the city. He shall prosecute when called upon all offenders against the city ordinances and prosecute or defend all suits in which said city may be interested.

Sec. 15. Police Oath to Take Oath and Execute Bond—It shall be unlawful for any person elected to the office of police judge to enter upon the discharge of his duties as such until he has taken the oath prescribed by the constitution and charter, and executed to the city a bond with security for the faithful performance of his duties in the sum of not less than five hundred dollars. The judge of said court shall keep a docket book, order book and a record of his acts as such judge, and shall also keep a record of the proceedings of the charter and ordinance committee, which books shall be paid for by the city, and shall at all times be subject to inspection by the mayor, city attorney and city Council.

Sec. 16. Pound Master, Duties.—A pound master may be elected at the first regular meeting in January of each year to hold his office at the pleasure of the City Council. Provided the Council may, at its option, require the marshal to perform such duties as required of the pound master. If no pound master is elected, the duties may be discharged by the city marshal.

Sec. 17. **Officers to Give Bond**—It shall be the duty of the marshal, clerk, treasurer and assessor to execute bond to said city for the faithful discharge of their respective duties, and to account for all moneys that may come to their hands as such. The bond of the treasurer shall be the penal sum of two thousand dollars, and that of the clerk the penal sum of five hundred dollars, and the bond of the assessor in the sum of five hundred dollars, and the bond of the marshal shall be in the penal sum of two thousand dollars.

Sec. 18. All officers appointed by the City Council, hereinbefore referred to, shall hold their said office at the will and pleasure of the City Council, and may be removed at any time the said Council may deem it to the interest of the city government and such office declared vacant, and such vacancy filled by said Council. All bonds shall be approved by the City Council, and filed and kept by the clerk with his records.

Sec. 19. **New Bond**—The Common Council may at any time during their term of office require the marshal, treasurer, assessor or clerk to execute a new bond or give additional security upon any bond then in force, and upon a failure of refusal to give a new bond or additional security as required, the office may, by resolution of the Council be declared vacant and filled by appointment.

Sec. 20. Officers to Deliver Books to Successors. It shall be the duty of all officers of said city, when their successors in appointment and qualification are ready to take office, to deliver to them all books, papers, records and papers of his office, and all moneys, any, he shall pay to the treasurer. Any officer violating this provision shall be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars and upon his failure to comply with the judgment of the Police Court requiring him to deliver and turn over such books, papers or records he shall be in contempt of court and may be punished accordingly.

Sec. 2. Time of Meeting.—That the regular meetings of the City Council, the Mayor and the various standing and now existing, twelfth, on the first Friday in each month, and the time of such meetings shall be 7 o'clock p. m. from the first day of October until the first day of May, and 8 o'clock p. m. from the first day of May until the first day of October in each year, and shall meet in the office of mayor at Gatin building.

Sec. 3. Notice of Meetings.—That notice of such meetings shall be given by three members, upon written notice delivered at least three hours before the time specified for the proposed meeting.

Sec. 22. Mayor to Preside.—The mayor shall preside over all meetings of the Council. The Council may call the Council to order and preserve order during the session of the Council; he may address the Council upon any question before it, but shall call some member to preside in his stead while so doing. He shall propose and motion, resolution or ordinance to the Council for its adoption or rejection by viva voce, and shall announce the result. All questions of debate shall be decided by viva voce, and shall be decided by the majority of the vote. The Mayor shall appoint all committees, who shall report and render or special rules governing the Council in all the usual orders in parliamentary practice.

Sec. 23. Members Not to Leave Council Chamber Without Permission—
 member shall be permitted to absent himself during the session of the Court
 without leave of the mayor.

Sec. 24. Vote, Ayes and Nays—The ayes and nays shall be taken and recorded upon the demand of any member of the Council and each member of Council must first obtain the recognition of the mayor before addressing the Council on any subject, or making any motion or offering any resolution. The ayes and nays shall be taken upon the passage of all ordinances.

Sec. 25. Meetings, Public Right of Petition—All meetings of the Council shall be open to the public, but the Council chamber may be cleared at any time on account of disorder in the audience. Any person having business before the Council shall be admitted only on the order of the Council.

Sec. 26. Ordinances, How Passed, Journal and Ordinance Book.—All ordinances shall be passed in conformity to the requirements of charter of cities of the State.

class, and no ordinance shall be passed except at a regular meeting. The City Council for its proceedings, shall have two record books, one to be known as the "Journal" and the other as the "Minutes." The Journal shall be a record of all action taken by the City Council upon all assessments and ordinances for consideration, so as to show its action thereon. The Minutes shall be a record of all action taken by the City Council, when copied shall be exclusively copied all ordinances passed by the City Council, when copied shall be signed by the mayor, and attested by the clerk. The ordinances shall be published as required by charter, and shall be in force from and after their publication. The minutes of the council shall show the publication of all ordinances passed.

Sec. 27. Mayor to Appoint Committees.—At the first regular meeting of the City Council, of each year the mayor shall appoint a committee on improvements, a committee on electric lights and waterworks, an auditing committee and a claims committee, a committee on city supplies, and a committee on the fire department. Said committees shall be composed of five members each, except that he may appoint the marshal as one of the members on improvements and streets, city attorney as one of the auditing committee, and claims committee; the mayor and clerk, together with one of the members of the council, shall be the committee on supplies, and at least one member of the council shall be a member of each of the last named committees, which shall act as chairman.

Sec. 28. Committee on Improvements and Streets, Duties - It shall be the duty of the committee on improvements and streets to look after the condition of

pavements, sidewalks, streets and alleys of the city and recommend to the Council such improvements as in their judgment may be necessary.

Sec. 29. Auditing, Finance and Claims Committee, Duty. The auditing, finance and claims committee shall, before the first regular meeting in February of each year, examine into the state of the treasury, examine all papers, books, vouchers, receipts and books of the treasurer and clerk for the preceding year; ascertain the amount of money paid into and paid out of the city treasury, the amount ~~of~~ and notice any misapplication or perversion of the funds of the city by the treasurer or others, and shall report in writing. All claims or demands against the city, except notes, bonds, coupons of interest, bills of exchange and salaries of officers, fixed and certain, shall be referred to said committee, at the regular meeting when presented, whose duty it shall be to examine into same, and be satisfied that same are just and correct shall so endorse same at the next regular meeting. Said committee shall have the power to call and examine witnesses, if necessary, as to the correctness of such bill. And no claim against such city shall be allowed until referred to said committee and by them approved for payment. It is the duty of the committee to see that the construction of public works, or work of a public nature, requiring the immediate disbursement of funds for labor or materials, and in the payment of foreign bills, the Council, if satisfied of the correctness of any claim, may make necessary allowances without reference to said committee.

Sec. 30. **Members Fined for Non-Attendance**—Any member of the Council who fails to attend a meeting of which he has notice, without reasonable excuse, shall be fined two dollars for such non-attendance unless excused by the Council, to be deducted from his pay as councilman.

Section 31. The City Marshal and Attorney to Attend Meetings of Council—It shall be the duty of the city marshal to attend all meetings of the Council and perform such duties as may be required of him by said Council when in session. If the meeting be a special one, he may be notified by or at the instance of any member of the Council. Upon his failure to attend any meeting, without reasonable excuse therefor, he shall be fined two dollars for each such failure. It shall be the duty of the city attorney to attend all meetings of the City Council to advise the Council whenever his services are desired.

Sec. 32. Mayor and Clerk Pro Tem—In the absence of the mayor, the Council shall elect one of its members mayor pro tem, who, during his term, shall be invested with all the power and authority of the mayor. In the absence of the clerk, the mayor, or mayor pro tem, shall appoint some suitable person clerk pro tem, who, for the time being, shall have all the powers and authority of the said clerk, provided that such person shall be a member of the Council.

Sec. 33. Property, When Taxable, How Assessed—All real and personal estate within the City of Murray, Ky., and all personal estate of persons domiciled or actually residing in said city on the first day of January next in the year in which the assessment shall be made, and of all corporations having their chief office or place of business in said city of said nature, and also the franchises of same, and all franchise granted in whole or in part by said city, and exercised within the same notwithstanding the fact of business owning or exercising the same, may have it assessed at its value as such business elsewhere, and all property not mentioned heretofore subject to taxation in said city, not exempt by the statute laws, or the Constitution of Kentucky, shall be subject to assessment and taxation for local and municipal purposes by said city, and same shall be assessed at its cash value herein the price at which it would sell at a fair voluntary sale.

Section 38.—**Said poll tax shall impose levy and collect annually** as the needs of the city government demand, a poll tax and an ad valorem property tax. Said poll tax shall be imposed on and collected from every male inhabitant of said city over twenty-one years of age; but shall not exceed annually one dollar and fifty cents per man on the poll; and the ad valorem tax shall not exceed more than five and sixty-five cents on each one hundred dollars of the assessed value of said real and personal property. The rate of said city tax except as otherwise provided in the charter of cities of the fifth class, shall be determined by the voters at the annual election held in the month of November next after the adoption of this act.

Sec. 33. Property. When assessed—all property subject to taxation in any city shall be assessed as of the first day of September of each year, and it shall be the duty of the assessor between the first day of September and the first day of November of each year to make out a true list of all taxable property within the city liable to assessment. The mode of making out said list and the procedure relating thereto shall be, as nearly as the circumstances of the case may permit, in conformity with the laws now in force regarding the duties of a county assessor, except as the same may be otherwise provided by the charter and ordinances. Said list shall describe the property assessed, the value thereon, and shall contain all other matters necessary to be stated in such list by the laws of this State.

county assessor, so far as same are applicable to said city. Said assessor shall re-
fy said list by his oath, and shall make out and deposit same with the city cle-
on or before the first Monday in December of each year. Said list shall conta-
a list of all persons residing in said city. Said assessor, or his deputy, sh-
have power to administer all oaths and affirmations necessary in the perfor-
ance of their duties.

Sec. 35(A). **Tax, Who Liable for, Purchaser, Seller.**—The holder of the legal title, and the holder of the equitable title, and the claimant or bailee in possession of the property on the first day of September of the year the assessment is made, shall be liable for the taxes thereon; but as between themselves, it shall be the duty of the holder of the equitable title to list the property and pay the taxes thereon, whether the property be in possession or not at the time of the payment. **Provided,** that if the property be sold before February 1st of the year in which the taxes are due and payable, then as between the purchaser and seller and in the absence of any contract to the contrary, it shall be the duty of the purchaser of the property to pay the taxes thereon, and if the property is sold after February 1st in the year in which the taxes are due and payable, it shall be the duty of the seller to pay the taxes thereon.

[illegible]

Sec. 36(a). ~~sworn~~ Oath to be Taken—The city assessor, before he con-
secutes the duties of his office, shall, in addition to the oath prescribed by the Con-
stitution of Kentucky, take the following oath before the city clerk: "I do
swear that I will administer to every person listing property of any description
the full assessed value of the same, and that I will not give and fix the
value of all property to be listed by me at its fair cash value, estimated at
the price it would bring at a fair voluntary sale, without favor or partiality; that
I will diligently search and inquire so that no person will be passed over, or
fail to have an opportunity to give a list of his taxable property, and that
I will truly report all persons who shall fail or refuse to list their taxable prop-
erty after being duly called on by me for that purpose, or who have given
false or fraudulent list, so help me God."

Sec. 37. **Answer to Administer Oath, Form of.** The answer shall read: "I administer to every person holding property the following oath: 'You swear that the total taxable property about to be given by you will contain a complete list, and the best description you can give of all and every piece of property belonging to you or in your possession, subject to taxation on first day of September last, including all money, notes, bonds or other evidences of debt except bonds not taxable, and stock in corporation, and that, according to your best judgment, you will value your property at its fair cash value, marked at the price it would bring at a fair voluntary sale; and that you, your heirs and assigns, make to all persons that may be asked you con-

work is to be commenced and when completed; and, by said order, direct the marshal to let said work by contract to the lowest and best bidder.

Sec. 67. Marshal to Let Work, Owner to Have Preference.—Immediately upon said ordinance being passed, the marshal shall proceed to advertise said work and let same to the lowest and best bidder, and shall enter into contract with the accepted bidder for the construction of the work in the manner and within the time fixed by the ordinance directing said work to be done. Provided, however, in letting said work the marshal give the preference to the owner of the lot along which the sidewalk is directed to be made; and providing, further, the marshal in accepting the bid of the owner of the lot shall require bond with surety from such owner for the faithful performance of the contract; and unless such bond is given, the marshal shall reject the bid of the owner and accept the bid of the next best bidder, or again let the work as he may deem best.

Sec. 68. Council to Assess Cost Against Owner, Lien.—Immediately upon the completion of the work the marshal shall report the fact of such completion, together with the contract and cost of the work, to the City Council, and thereupon said Council shall, by ordinance, assess the costs of said construction upon the lot fronting on said sidewalk, and if the owner fail to pay said assessment within thirty days after it is made, it shall be the duty of the City Council to cause same to be instituted in the proper court to sell lot, or so much of it as may be necessary to pay said assessment.

Sec. 69. Public Work to Be Let to Lowest Bidder.—In the erection, improvement and repair of all public buildings and works, in all street, sewer and other works of a public nature, and in furnishing supplies and materials for same, when the expenditure required for such work shall exceed the sum of one hundred dollars, the work shall be let to a responsible bidder, after due notice is given. Sealed bids shall be advertised for and taken for any such work in the manner which the Council shall see proper to direct.

Sec. 70. Officers Not to Be Interested in Work, Etc.—No officer of said city shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract with the city, or in doing any work or furnishing any supplies for the use of said city or its officers in their official capacity; and any claim for compensation of work done, or supplies or materials furnished, in which any such officer is interested, shall be void, and if audited and allowed, shall not be paid by the treasurer. A willful violation of the provisions of this section shall subject the violator to a forfeiture of his office.

ARTICLE VII.

Sec. 71. Liquors, Offenses and Penalties—Selling or Giving Away Liquor on Election Days.—If any person or persons shall sell, lend, give or furnish any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors to another, either directly or indirectly, within Murray, on any general or primary election day therein, he (or they) so offending shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each offense; and each giving, selling or furnishing of such liquors shall constitute a separate offense.

Any person who shall, in said city, lend or give or procure for or furnish spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, or any mixture of either, to a person under twenty-one years of age, other than his own children, without the special written direction so to do, specifying the person by name and the quantity, from the father, mother or guardian of such infant, shall be fined \$50.00.

Sec. 72. Selling or Furnishing Liquors to Minors.—Any person who shall, in said city, sell, lend or give, procure for or furnish, spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, or any mixture of either, knowingly, to any person who is an inmate or in the habit of becoming intoxicated or drunk by the use of such liquors, or who shall suffer any such person to drink any such liquors upon premises under his control or in his possession, shall be fined; for each offense, fifty dollars.

Sec. 73. Penalty for Selling in Violation of Prohibition Law, or Furnishing House or Room to Sell It.—(A) That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to purchase or procure for another spirituous, vinous or malt or other intoxicating liquors, mixtures or decoctions, either as the agent of the buyer or the agent of the seller of such liquors, mixture or decoction; either for or without compensation in Murray, Ky., and in Common School District No. 35, and in any county, district, precinct, town or city where the sale of intoxicating liquors has been prohibited, whether by special act of the General Assembly or by vote of the people under the local option law of this State. Any person, firm or corporation violating this section, or any part thereof, shall be fined not less than sixty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars and not less than ten days nor more than forty days imprisonment in the county jail, either fine or imprisonment, or both, within the discretion of the court or jury trying the case. The provisions of this act shall not apply to common carriers who in good faith deliver intoxicating liquors in quantities not to exceed five gallons at one time to regular licensed and practicing physicians and druggists in local option territory; provided, however, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to such liquors prescribed on prescriptions from regular practicing physicians.

Sec. 73. Any person who shall sell, barter or loan, directly or indirectly, any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors in the City of Murray, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than sixty nor more than one hundred dollars, or be confined in the county jail for not less than ten nor more than forty days, or both, as fined and imprisoned, in the discretion of the court or jury, for each offense; and any person who knowingly furnishes or rents a house, room, wagon or any conveyance or thing, in which spirituous, vinous or malt liquors are sold, bartered or loaned, in violation of this ordinance, shall be fined not less than sixty nor more than one hundred dollars, and the house, wagon, vehicle, land or other thing in which the liquors are sold, bartered or loaned shall be liable for all fines adjudged against the person selling, bartering or loaning the same.

Sec. 74. Penalty for Having Possession of Liquor for Purpose of Selling, United States Revenue Stamp Evidence of Guilt.—It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, lend, give, procure for or furnish to another, any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, or to have in possession spirituous, vinous or malt liquors for the purpose of selling them in the City of Murray, and any person so offending shall be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and imprisoned not less than ten nor more than forty days. The possession of United States special tax stamp (commonly called United States license) for carrying on the business of a retail dealer in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, or having of such tax stamp or license stuck up at the place of business in such territory shall be prima facie evidence of guilt under this section.

Sec. 75. Delivery by Agents of Liquors Shipped.—Penalty—It shall be unlawful for an owner, operator, agent, clerk, occupant or other person of any express company, depot, storehouse, warehouse or office place situated or being in the City of Murray, to deliver any spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors to, or receive pay for same from any person except the party to whom the same has been billed or shipped, and to whom the same is addressed; and anyone so offending shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense.

Sec. 76. Intoxicating Beverage—Penalty for Selling.—What Constitutes Sale.—Any person who shall sell, barter or loan, directly or indirectly, any beverage containing any alcoholic liquid mixture or decoction of any kind which produces or causes intoxication in the City of Murray, shall upon conviction be fined the sum of not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense.

Sec. 77. Soliciting Orders for Liquors.—And it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation, their salesman, agents or employees to solicit or receive an order for any spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, wine, brandy, beer, ale or any mixture thereof in the City of Murray, paid for at the time, or to be paid for in the future, delivered at the time or to be shipped or delivered in the future. For a violation of this ordinance the offender shall pay a fine of \$50.00, and each order so solicited or received shall be deemed a separate offense.

Sec. 78. Public Health and Safety; Public Nuisances Abated.—Any building, block of buildings, parts of buildings, trees, telephone or telegraph poles, walls or other objects situated near to or fronting upon any of the streets, alleys or sidewalks of said city, which are now or hereafter become unsafe or dangerous to the bodies or lives of persons passing along such streets or alleys; or to adjacent houses or property; or any building or structure of any kind by reason of its dilapidated condition or the character or number of its tenants, which by reason of the profanity, lewdness or immoral conduct of such tenants endangers the health of the public, are hereby declared public nuisances and may be abated as hereinafter in this article provided. It shall be the duty of the mayor or the marshal, upon receiving information of the existence of any such nuisance, as are described in this section, to give notice thereof to the city attorney, whose duty it shall be to move the police court of said city for an order to abate such nuisance, and thereupon said court shall order a summons to issue against the owner of the property, returnable within such time as the court may direct, not exceeding fifteen days, requiring him to appear before said court and show cause, if he can, why such nuisance shall not be abated; and if he fails to appear upon the return days of the summons or appearing, shall not show good cause why such nuisance shall not be abated, then said court shall proceed to have the same abated, and the cost of such abatement shall be paid by the owner of the property, and if the court shall be satisfied that a nuisance does exist, it shall then order the owner to abate and remove

the nuisance within five days from the date of the order, and upon his failure to do so within said time, the mayor shall, in the name of the city, direct the marshal to remove such nuisance at the cost of the owner of the property upon which said nuisance is located.

Sec. 80. Notice of Proceeding to Abate.—The owner of such property shall have at least three days' notice before the trial of the motion herein provided for, by execution of summons upon him, if a resident of Calloway County; but if he be a resident of the state but a non-resident of said county, then at least ten days' notice in writing shall be given such owner by letter or otherwise, as the court may direct. Provided, however, that if the court upon proof by affidavit or otherwise made at the time of making said such motion or thereafter, shall be satisfied that the danger from such nuisance is imminent and requires immediate action, the court shall order the mayor either to have the nuisance abated by contract or by directing the marshal to abate same as before provided.

Sec. 81. Penalty for Failure to Abate Nuisance.—Any person failing to abate such nuisance within the time fixed by the order of the court for him to do so, shall for each day thereafter that said nuisance is permitted to remain be fined in any sum not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 82. Order to Remove Nuisance.—If any person shall cast or leave exposed in any street or alley, or lot, any dead animal or other putrid or unsound animal or vegetable matter, or permit the same to remain on their premises; or if the owner of any animal dying within the city shall fail to remove same within four hours after he has received such information, such person shall be fined not less than two nor more than ten dollars for each offense.

Sec. 83. Privies, Hog Pens, Sinks, Etc.—It shall be unlawful for any person to have, erect or maintain or to permit on private premises under their control, any privy, sink, hog pen, slaughter house, or other buildings or contrivances which is or may become offensive to any person or family within the city. Any person who may fail to promptly remove or abate any such contrivance or place after a verbal notice by the marshal to do so, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than one nor more than fifty dollars, and each day such offensive place or contrivance remains unabated, after notice thereof by the marshal as aforesaid, shall be deemed a separate offense.

Sec. 84. Stable, Etc., to Be Thirty Feet from Other Houses.—If any person shall erect or build any stable, cow house or hog pen within thirty feet of any of the streets in the City of Murray, or within thirty feet of any person's dwelling house, workshop or outhouse or street, such offender shall forfeit and pay five dollars, or may be imprisoned at the discretion of the court or jury, and such twenty-four hours such stable, cow house or hog pen shall be permitted to remain shall constitute a separate offense. Provided, this section shall not apply to outhouse erected and occupied in said city.

Sec. 85. Privies.—No person shall be allowed to build any privy nor use any house as such (unless by permission of the Council) within thirty feet of any dwelling house, kitchen, storehouse or workshop or street in Murray, nor within five feet of any public alley thereof; and for any violation of any of the provisions of this section, a fine of five dollars shall be imposed, and if said privy is so permitted to remain, a further sum of ten dollars, or he may be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, or both so fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court or jury.

Sec. 86. Selling Cigarettes to Minors.—If any person shall, in said city, sell, or furnish to any person under the age of eighteen years, any cigarettes or cigarette material, or give, sell or barter the same to any person, whomsoever with the knowledge that the same is to be given or sold or bartered to any such child, or persuade, or advise, or compel any such child under such age to smoke the same, he shall be fined not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, or both so fined and imprisoned.

Sec. 87. Leaving Animals Unattended.—It shall be unlawful for any person to leave any horse, mule or other animal while attached to any vehicle, in any street, alley or other place in said city without first unhooking chains, trace or yoke by which said vehicle is drawn, or without effectually securing said animal so that it cannot run away with or from said vehicle. Any one violating this section shall be fined in any sum not less than five nor more than ten dollars for each offense.

Sec. 88. Selling Cocaine; Penalty.—That it shall be unlawful for any person to sell, give, furnish to or procure for another, any cocaine or any mixture thereof, without first having the written prescription of a physician therefor, stating the name of the person to whom same is to be furnished, the amount and the date. Further, no prescription shall be refilled. Any person violating this section shall be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each offense.

Sec. 89. Fast Riding; Penalty.—If any person shall engage in immoderate riding or driving within the City of Murray he shall be fined not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars.

Sec. 90. Diseased Animals or Unwholesome Bread; Penalty for Selling.—If any butcher, or any person, knowingly sell the flesh of any animal, dying otherwise than by slaughter, or slaughtered when diseased, or shall sell the flesh of any animal, knowing it to be that of another species; or if a baker, brewer, distiller or other person, knowingly sell unwholesome bread or drink, he shall be fined one hundred dollars for each offense.

Sec. 91. Poisonous Drugs; Selling to Minors.—That any person who shall sell, or deliver any poisonous drug to any person under fifteen years of age without the written consent of said minor's parents or guardian or upon the written prescription of a physician, shall be fined one hundred dollars for each offense.

Sec. 92. Dead Animals; Removing.—That any person who shall bring or cause to be brought within the limits of the city, any dead animal or shall refuse to remove the carcass of any animal belonging to him or her, and bury the same outside the limits of the city, shall be fined five dollars for each offense, and in addition therefor he shall pay the expense of removing and burying the same.

Sec. 93. Fertilizer; Penalty for Keeping Within the City.—It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to store or keep fertilizer within the city limits on or west of the railroad right of way, and anyone so offending shall be fined not less than two nor more than ten dollars for every twenty-four hours the same shall remain.

Sec. 94. Railroad Crossing; Speed, Etc.—It shall be unlawful for any railroad company, conductor, engineer, fireman, or other person, to run any train through, over or across any street or highway at a greater speed than six miles an hour, or to suffer any car, engine or train to remain on or across any street for a longer time than five minutes at any one time. Any railroad company or employee or agent of such company violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars.

PEACE AND ORDER.

Sec. 95. Selling on Sunday; Penalty.—If any merchant, grocery keeper or other person engaged in any business in the City of Murray shall sell any goods, wares, merchandise or article of value in his store, grocery, place of business, or elsewhere in said city, or permit the same to be done by persons in his employ on the Sabbath day, unless it be some article necessary for the sick or to bury the dead, the offender shall be fined not less than two nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 96. Discharging Firearms and Fireworks.—If any person shall shoot or discharge firearms in said city unless necessary or proper for protection of any person or property, or discharge or set off any cracker, rocket, torpedo, squib or other fireworks, he shall be fined not exceeding twenty dollars.

Sec. 97. Breach of the Peace, Riot, Rout, Affray.—If any person shall be guilty of a breach of the peace, riot, rout, affray or unlawful assembly or affray in said city, the person so offending and each of them, shall be fined not less than one cent nor more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned not less than five nor more than fifty days or both so fined and imprisoned.

Sec. 98. Using Insulting Language.—Whoever shall, in the presence of another person or persons, use any abusive or insulting language, intending thereby to insult such other person or persons, or with the intention to provoke an assault, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding twenty dollars. If the offender be a male and the person so injured be a female, the offender shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$50.00.

Sec. 99. Disorderly Conduct.—If any person shall in said city, bellow, shout, scream or use profane or obscene language, whoop, quarrel or make any unnatural noise or sound in such manner as to disturb the peace and quiet of the neighborhood, or by any boisterous or disorderly conduct, disturb the peace and tranquility of the city or any citizen thereof without good reason, said person shall be fined not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both so fined and imprisoned.

Sec. 100. Drunkenness; Profane Swearing.—If any person shall profanely curse or swear, or shall be drunk he shall be fined one dollar for each offense; and every oath shall be deemed a separate offense. If either of the offenses in this section be committed in the presence of a justice of the peace, or of any court of record, the justice of peace, or such court, may instantly, without further proof, inflict the penalty.

Sec. 101. Resisting Officers.—If any person in any manner shall resist or offer to resist any officer of said city in the discharge of his duty, such person shall

be fined not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than twenty days, or both so fined and imprisoned.

Sec. 102. Failing to Assist Officer.—If any person when legally summoned by the marshal or any other police officer of said city to assist him in making an arrest or conveying a prisoner to the jail or elsewhere, shall fail or refuse to do so, he shall be fined not exceeding fifteen dollars unless he can give a good reason for such refusal or failure.

Sec. 103. Escape From Officer or Jail.—If any person confined in the city jail or station house shall escape therefrom, or if any person placed at labor in charge of an officer, escape, or attempt to escape from his presence or from the presence of the Police Court while on trial or after conviction, such person shall be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars or imprisoned not less than ten nor more than thirty days, or both so fined and imprisoned.

Sec. 104. Indecent Exposure of Person.—If any person shall indecently expose his or her person, or commit any indecent, lewd or immoral act, or shall use any indecent, profane or vulgar language in the presence or hearing of any person or persons in said city, such person shall be fined not less than one nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense, or imprisoned not more than twenty days, or both fined and imprisoned.

Sec. 105. Renting House to Be Used as Bawdy House.—If any person, firm or corporation shall knowingly rent, lease or let to any person or persons, any building, house, or room, within said city, to be used as a bawdy house of ill fame, or as a place of prostitution, or assignation, or knowing it to be used where idle, dissolute, immoral or drunken persons visit or remain, continues the renting or leasing of any such house or room to such person or persons, or shall own or be interested in as proprietor or landlord, in any such house, knowing it to be such, such person shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and for every twenty-four hours that such house shall be continued to be so occupied after first conviction, or after being ordered by the marshal to suppress, restrain or discontinue the same, the proprietor or person controlling such house shall be fined twenty-five dollars; and when such person is by the marshal notified of the character of such occupants he shall be deemed to have knowledge and shall be subject to the penalties provided.

Sec. 106. Procuring Bawds to Congregate.—If any person shall procure or permit persons of bad character to frequent or come together in any house or place, occupied, rented or controlled by him or her, or shall allow such house or place to be held as a place of resort for persons of bad character, such persons shall be fined not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense.

Sec. 107. Association and Walking With Bawds.—If any person or persons associate with, walk, stand or be in company with or ride with any lewd female of bad character or reputation in any public place in said city, unless it be the immediate relative or relatives of such person, he shall be fined not less than five nor more than fifty dollars for each offense.

Sec. 108. Aiding Bawdy Houses.—If any person shall in said city establish or carry on or permit to be carried on upon his or her property or keep, or control, maintain or contribute to the support of any bawdy house, house of ill fame or assignation house, such person shall be fined not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense.

Sec. 109. Prostitutes on Streets After Night.—It shall be unlawful for any bawd or prostitute, or persons of known prostitution, to walk or be found loitering upon any of the streets, alleys or sidewalks of the city at night, except upon errands of necessity, and any person so offending shall be fined in any sum not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both so fined and imprisoned.

Sec. 110. Night and Day Deemed to Begin When.—In contemplation of last foregoing section "Night" shall be considered as beginning with early dusk of each evening and ending with clear daylight the following morning.

Sec. 111. Fornication and Adultery.—Any person who shall commit fornication or adultery in said city shall for each offense be fined not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 112. Obscene Plays, Shows, Etc.; Penalty.—Any person who shall exhibit, or perform any kind, or shall deliver any obscene or indecent speech or lecture, or shall use any obscene language, sing bawdy songs or do any indecent or obscene act in any public exhibition, entertainment, speech or lecture shall be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty dollars for each offense.

Sec. 113. Drunken and Disorderly Persons Taken to Jail.—When any drunken, riotous or disorderly person or a prostitute, is arrested by any police officer within said city, it shall be lawful for such officer to confine said drunken, riotous or disorderly person or prostitute in the jail of the county until he can be brought before the police court or some magistrate, to be dealt with according to law, but such person shall not be so confined for a longer period than twenty-four hours, unless the day succeeding the arrest be Sunday, then such person shall be taken before the court or magistrate by twelve o'clock Monday.

Sec. 114. Disturbing Religious Worship, School or Lawful Assemblage.—If any person shall willfully interrupt or disturb a congregation assembled for or engaged in worshipping God, or shall willfully interrupt or disturb any school, seminary or college while the students of the same are engaged in their studies or undergoing a public examination or any assemblage of people met for and engaged in a lawful purpose, he shall be fined not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than twenty days, or both at the discretion of the jury.

Sec. 115. Penalty for Gambling.—If any person or persons shall engage in any hazard or game on which money or property is bet, won or lost, such person or persons shall be subject to a fine of not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred.

Sec. 116. Minor; Penalty for Allowing to Play Billiards.—If any person being owner or controller of the tables called "pigeon-hole tables" or any table similar thereto, or any billiard table, shall knowingly suffer or permit, for compensation or reward, any minor under the age of twenty-one years, without the written consent of the parent or guardian of said minor, or other person having the care, custody or control of said minor, to play any game thereon, either by betting or not betting, or shall knowingly suffer or permit any person to be upon any game played, every such person so offending shall be fined for each offense one hundred dollars and shall forfeit the right and privilege of again carrying such tables.

Sec. 117. Concealed Weapons; Penalty.—If any person shall carry concealed a deadly weapon upon his person, other than ordinary pocket knife, such person shall upon conviction be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars and imprisoned in the county jail for not less than ten nor more than thirty days in the discretion of the court or jury trying the case. Carrying concealed deadly weapons shall be lawful in the following cases: By sheriffs, constables, marshals, policemen and other ministerial officers when necessary for protection in the discharge of their official duties; United States mail carriers when actually engaged in their duties as such, and by agents and messengers of express companies when necessary for the protection in the discharge of their official duties.

Sec. 118. Obstructing Depot; Penalty.—That it shall be unlawful for any person to go upon, the platform or in the depot, or upon any building of the railroad company in the City of Murray for the purpose of soliciting the carriage of persons or property for hire. Any person or persons violating this section shall be fined in any sum not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars.

Sec. 119. Drawing or Flourishing a Deadly Weapon; Penalty.—If any person shall draw a deadly weapon upon another or shall point any deadly weapon at another or shall flourish or use in a threatening manner or shall upon the public highway or at any school assemblage, place of worship or business, or in going to or from any place of public worship, fire or discharge at random any deadly weapon, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor whether said weapon be loaded or unloaded, and upon conviction be fined not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned not less than ten days nor more than thirty days or both.

Sec. 120. Profane Swearing.—If any person shall profanely curse or swear he shall be fined one dollar for each offense, and every oath shall be deemed a separate offense. If either of the offenses of this section be committed in the presence of a justice of peace, or of any court of record, the justice of peace or such court may instantly, without further proof, inflict the penalty.

Sec. 121. Sunday Barbering, On.—That any person who engages in the business of barbering on Sunday shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than five dollars and upon a second conviction for a like offense shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars or imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than five days nor more than ten days, or be both fined and imprisoned, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 122. Exhibiting Stud Horse, Jack or Bull in Public Place, Etc.—If any person shall exhibit or show, by riding, leading or driving a stud horse, jack or bull within view or hearing of any place of public religious worship during the time that an assemblage of persons are engaged in such worship, or assemblage for that purpose, or dispersing therefrom, or shall use either of same in covering within the City of Murray, he shall be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each offense.

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the fire limits, as the said fire limits are now, or from time to time may hereafter be established.

Sec. 4. Temporary one-story frame buildings may be erected for the use of buildings within the limits of lots whereon buildings are in course of construction, or on adjoining vacant lots, upon permits issued by the City Council. No such building shall be allowed to remain for more than ninety days, nor to exceed 1,000 square feet area.

Sec. 5. Frame sheds, not over ten feet high, open on at least one side, with sides and roof covered with non-combustible material, may be built, but a fence shall not be used as a side or a back thereof. Such sheds shall not cover an area exceeding 500 square feet and shall be located not less than thirty (30) feet from any other building.

Sec. 6. Frame outhouses not exceeding 100 square feet area and ten (10) feet in height and with non-combustible roof, located 30 feet from any other building, may be constructed within the said fire limits.

Sec. 7. No shingle or unapproved composition roof, wooden awning, wooden cornice, wooden eaves covered with metal, or other addition or attachment of combustible material, except rear platforms on ground floor, without roof or sides, shall be placed upon any building within said fire limits.

Sec. 8. Every building of such construction as is herein prohibited, within the fire limits, which may hereafter be damaged to an amount not greater than one-half of the value thereof, exclusive of the value of the foundation at the time of such damage, may be repaired or rebuilt; but if such damage shall amount to more than one-half the value thereof, exclusive of the value of the foundation, then such building shall not be repaired or rebuilt, but shall be removed. A shingle or unapproved composition roof, damaged to an extent of more than one-half its value, shall not be repaired, but shall be removed and replaced, or covered by a non-combustible roof.

Sec. 9. In case the owner of the damaged building shall be dissatisfied with the decision of the City Council that such building is damaged to a greater extent than one-half its value, exclusive of the value of the foundation, then the amount and extent of such damage shall be determined upon an examination of the building by a committee of three competent persons, one of whom shall be appointed by the City Council, another of whom shall be appointed by the owner or owners of said premises, and another of whom shall be appointed by the two so selected, and a decision of a majority of the committee, reduced to writing and sworn to, shall be conclusive.

Sec. 10. The owner or owners of any building, structure or part thereof, or of any of the several features governed by this ordinance, and any architect, contractor or builder, who is employed or assists in the commission of any act wherein a violation of this ordinance exists, shall for each and every such violation and non-compliance be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than Five Dollars (\$5.00) nor more than Twenty-Five Dollars (\$25.00). And for each ten days said building or structure which has been placed in violation of this ordinance shall so remain it shall be deemed a separate and distinct offense.

Sec. 11. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the foregoing are hereby repealed.

Sec. 12. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 207. An Ordinance Regulating the Use of Fire Protection Equipment.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Murray, Kentucky, as follows: Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to use the public fire protection equipment for other than fire protection or testing purposes.

Sec. 2. Any person or persons found guilty of violation of this ordinance shall be fined not less than Five Dollars (\$5.00) nor more than Twenty-Five Dollars (\$25.00).

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Chief of the Fire Department to have all fire hydrants flushed at least once a month.

Sec. 4. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the foregoing are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 208. An Ordinance Prohibiting the Discharge or Firing of Fireworks and Other Pyrotechnic Display.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Murray, Kentucky, as follows: Section 1. The discharge, firing or use of all fire crackers, rockets, torpedoes, Roman candles, or other fireworks or substances designed and intended for pyrotechnic display, and of all pistols, canes, cannons, or other appliances, using blank cartridges or caps containing chlorate of potash mixture, is hereby prohibited. Provided that the Mayor or Council may order the public display of fireworks by properly qualified individuals. Provided, also, that such display or displays shall be of such a character and so located, discharged or fired as, in the opinion of the Chief of the Fire Department, shall not be hazardous to surrounding property or endanger any person or persons.

Sec. 2. The sale of fireworks is prohibited.

Sec. 3. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not less than Five Dollars (\$5.00) nor more than Twenty-Five Dollars (\$25.00) for each day's neglect of compliance.

The Chief of Fire Department may, at his discretion, remove or have removed, at the owner's expense, all stocks of fireworks or other combustible exposed for sale, or held in stock in violation of this ordinance.

Sec. 4. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the foregoing are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 209. An Ordinance to Prohibit the Erection or Use of Tile, Terra Cotta, Cement Block, Brick-on-Edge or Metal Flues.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Murray, Kentucky, as follows: Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to erect or use in or on any building within the corporate limits any tile, terra cotta, hollow cement block, brick-on-edge or metal chimney.

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful to erect or maintain or have in use any chimney, smokestack or other structure for the escape of smoke, heat or gases in such condition as to endanger property.

Sec. 3. Any person or persons violating any of the conditions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than Five Dollars (\$5.00) nor more than Twenty-Five Dollars (\$25.00) for each offense. Each and every day of such violation shall constitute a separate offense.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Chief of the Fire Department or other duly authorized person to make systematic inspection at least once every three months, and made report to the City Council of any violation of any of the terms of this ordinance.

Sec. 5. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the foregoing are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 210. An Ordinance Regulating the Storage of Gunpowder and Other High Explosives.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Murray, Kentucky, as follows: Section 1. It shall be unlawful to keep on hand in any store or building in the city of Murray, Ky., more than fifty (50) pounds of gunpowder, said gunpowder to be kept in closed metal canisters within the store or warehouse away from all artificial light or heat.

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful to store or keep any dynamite, nitroglycerin, giant powder or other explosives (other than gunpowder) in any storeroom, ware room, building, or on any premises in said city.

Sec. 3. It shall be permissible, however, to store and keep gunpowder in a metal magazine on wheels, which shall be labeled on top, sides and ends in large red letters "Powder," and said magazine shall be kept outside the building on the sidewalk.

Sec. 4. Any person, firm or corporation who shall sell or store gunpowder shall obtain a permit from the Chief of the Fire Department, who shall inspect the places where same is kept, and the dealer shall fully disclose to said chief where same is kept in the day or night time.

Sec. 5. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined not less than five dollars (\$5.00) nor more than twenty-five dollars for each offense, and each and every day of the terms, conditions or provisions of this ordinance are not complied with shall be deemed a separate offense.

Sec. 6. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the foregoing are hereby repealed.

Sec. 7. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 211. An Ordinance Regulating the Manner of Connecting Stoves or Other Gas Heating Devices and Gas Rags Connected With Power Devices.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Murray, Kentucky, as follows: Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to install or use in a building within the corporate limits any connection for the heating of any building, or device, by natural or artificial gas, with what is known as rubber tubing. All stoves or other gas heating devices must be connected with metal pipes made of good material and free from any defects.

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to install or use in any building within the corporate limits any rubber gas bag in connection with any power device, unless the same be enclosed in a substantial gas-tight metal drum, vented to the outer air through a pipe used for no other purpose.

Sec. 3. Any person or persons violating any of the conditions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than five dollars (\$5.00) nor more than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for each offense. Each and every day of such violation shall be deemed a separate offense.

Sec. 4. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the foregoing are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 212. An Ordinance Providing for the Inspection of Premises Within the Corporate Limits for the Detection of Fire Hazards Prohibited by Ordinance.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Murray, Kentucky, as follows: Section 1. That Police power is hereby granted to the Chief of the Fire Department, members of the Fire Department and the Chief of Police, or Town Marshal, to enter premises other than dwellings within the corporate limits for the purpose of investigating and inspecting the condition of said premises and directing the maintenance of same in conformity to ordinances.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Chief of the Fire Department, or one of the members thereof, to make systematic inspection at least once every three months of all parts of each building within the fire limits prescribed by ordinance, and of all premises other than private dwellings within the corporate limits of the city, and to make a detailed report of dangerous conditions and violations of ordinances discovered on such inspections to the City Council, who shall, forthwith, through the Police Department, give notice thereof to the owners and occupants of premises, and said owners or occupants of premises of which complaint is made shall remove objectionable conditions as indicated by notice from the City Council within five days after receipt of such notice.

Sec. 3. Failure to permit such investigation, or failure to comply with directions given by such officials in accordance with ordinances, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and any person or persons guilty of such misdemeanor shall, upon conviction, be subject to fine of not less than five dollars (\$5.00) nor more than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for each offense. Each five days of maintenance of prohibited conditions shall constitute a separate offense.

Sec. 4. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the foregoing are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 213. An Ordinance Regulating the Storage and Handling of Crude Petroleum, Benzine, Benzol, Gasoline, Naphtha, Ether and Other Like Volatile Combustibles or Their Compounds.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Murray, Kentucky, as follows: Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to keep or permit to be kept within the city limits of the city of Murray, Ky., exceeding ten (10) gallons of crude petroleum, benzine, benzol, gasoline, naphtha, ether and other like volatile combustibles or their compounds, ten gallons may be permitted if kept in approved safety cans, except in a storage tank, constructed of steel and coated on the outside with tar or other rust-resisting material, buried under the ground, without the building, to a depth of not less than two feet; all tanks to be completely closed and surrounded with twelve (12) inches of Portland cement concrete well tamped in place; or in metallic drums or tanks, made for the purpose, located in a fireproof building or vault, in which all openings are protected by fire doors or shutters, said building or vault to be not nearer than thirty (30) feet to any other building. At no time shall more than two hundred (200) gallons be stored in such tank in said building or vault, and no delivery shall be made at any time by artificial light.

Sec. 2. Should there be more than one storage tank, the combined capacity of all the tanks in, upon or about the premises shall not exceed four hundred (400) gallons, and they shall be separated from each other by at least twelve (12) inches of vertical concrete or well tamped in place.

Sec. 3. Exception may be made, however, for parties handling or storing automobiles, or other machines using gasoline, to keep not more than fifteen (15) gallons of gasoline in each of such machines, provided the gasoline be confined in a tank, free from leak, securely capped and protected by all necessary safety appliances.

Sec. 4. All storage tanks must be provided with a vent pipe, made of one-inch or larger wrought iron or steel galvanized, connected with the top of the tank and be carried up to the outer air; all vent pipes must be provided at the top with screening of thirty-mesh brass wire and goose neck attachment.

Sec. 5. All storage tanks must be provided with a filling pipe, made of two-inch or larger wrought iron or steel galvanized, which shall connect with the top and extend down to the bottom of the tank; the filling pipe shall be closed at intake by a filling cock or valve and be closed by a screw cap when not in use; the filling pipe shall be provided with two screens of thirty-mesh brass wire placed one at or near the tank connection and one just below the filling cock or valve. The intake end of the filling pipe shall not terminate within any building, but in a metal box with a cover that is flush with the surface of the ground, and kept locked when not in use.

Sec. 6. All storage tanks must be provided with an off-take pipe, which shall connect with the top of the tank, and shall be so placed that no part of the pipe will be lower than the drawing off point. To the outlet end of the off-take pipe shall be attached an approved pumping device, constructed so that no vapor will be permitted to escape from said pipe or pump.

Sec. 7. No storage tank shall have any openings or connections other than those provided for the vent pipe, the filling pipe and the off-take pipe.

Sec. 8. No storage tank shall be placed, installed or maintained under a public sidewalk or in a sidewalk area.

Sec. 9. No smoking, open fire, stove or furnace, nor any open light, shall be permitted in the room where crude petroleum, benzine, benzol, gasoline, naphtha, ether or other like volatile combustibles or their compounds are stored under the provisions of this ordinance.

Sec. 10. No storage tank for volatile combustibles shall be placed, installed or maintained within the city limits of the city of Murray, Ky., except in conformity with the stipulations herein and after permission to do so shall have been obtained from the City Council.

Sec. 11. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars (\$5.00) nor more than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00), each twenty-four hours of maintenance constituting a separate offense.

Sec. 12. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the foregoing are hereby repealed.

Sec. 13. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 214. An Ordinance to Regulate Automobile Garages.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Murray, Kentucky, as follows: Section 1. By the term "garage" is meant a building or that portion of a building wherein are kept three or more automobiles or motor cars charged with oil, containing a volatile inflammable liquid for fuel or power. Where any portion of a building is used for a garage, the garage shall be deemed to embrace all of the buildings not separated from the garage proper by standard fire walls.

All openings in such walls shall be protected on both sides by standard fire doors, constantly closed except when necessarily temporarily opened for passage.

Sec. 2. By the term "Volatile Inflammable Liquid" is meant any liquid that will emit inflammable vapor at a temperature below one hundred degrees Fahrenheit, when tested in the open air.

Sec. 3. No building exceeding one story in height shall be used as a garage within the fire limits of the city of Murray, Ky., unless such building be fireproof. If building has a basement, said basement shall be used only for a boiler room for the purpose of heating the building, and shall not be used for repair shop purposes, or for the storage of automobiles, or for the storage of any volatile inflammable liquid, no building shall be used as a garage within the city of Murray, Ky., unless the floor on which automobiles containing volatile inflammable liquids are stored shall be of concrete, or other suitable non-combustible material.

Sec. 4. Every garage within which is placed, located or maintained a pump, attached to a storage tank, which volatile inflammable liquids are kept, the pump shall be enclosed within a compartment composed of one inch of metal, smaller than No. 4 gauge wire and of not more than two inch mesh.

Sec. 5. No stove, forge, torch, boiler or other furnace, and no flame, fire or heat shall be used or allowed in a garage. All electric dynamo and motor

not actually part of the automobile shall be located not less than five feet above the floor. All incandescent lights shall be properly encased in vapor-tight globes, protected by approved wire guards, and all are lamps shall be located at least ten feet above the floor and shall be of the enclosed type; approved incandescent lights in the garage shall be protected by vapor-tight globes enclosed in approved metal guards and shall be fitted with keyless sockets, and all electric switches and plugs shall be permanently located at least five feet above the floor, and enclosed in a fireproof cabinet. The entire electrical equipment shall conform to the rules contained in the latest edition of the National Electrical Code.

Sec. 6. No volatile inflammable liquid shall be kept or carried in open vessels in a garage, and no volatile inflammable liquid shall be drawn except into approved safety cans of a capacity not exceeding five gallons each, and then only for the purpose of immediately filling the tanks of automobiles contained in a garage; when not in use for the above purpose said cans must be placed and kept in the pump room heretofore provided. In lieu of the above safety cans, portable filling tanks, not to exceed sixty-five gallons in capacity, may be used for transporting volatile inflammable liquid to and from the storage tanks for filling and charging the automobile. The said portable tanks shall be supported on rubber-tired wheels and shall be provided with a rubber hose attachment not to exceed ten feet in length, equipped at the end with shut-off valve.

Sec. 7. No volatile inflammable liquid shall be allowed to run upon the floor or to fall or pass into the drainage system of a garage, nor shall any such liquid be put into or removed from the tank of a vehicle while any light or fire on the same is burning. All fire and lights on such vehicles or under the boilers thereof shall be extinguished before the entry of such vehicles into the garage, and shall not be lighted while the same is in the garage.

Sec. 8. In the case of a machine using a volatile inflammable liquid, the valve in the supply pipe between the tank and carburetor should be closed whenever the machine is left standing inside of garage.

Sec. 9. Where electric charging apparatus is installed or placed in the garage, all such apparatus except the wires leading to the automobiles to be charged shall be placed within a separate room, separated from the main garage by fireproof walls, which shall not be inferior in fire-resisting qualities to reinforced concrete construction four inches in thickness, and any openings from said room into the main garage shall be protected by standard fire doors.

Sec. 10. No person shall smoke in any garage. A notice in large letters, "NO SMOKING," shall be kept displayed in a conspicuous place and manner on all floors and at the entrance of all garages.

Sec. 11. On the floor of every garage there shall be constantly kept and maintained convenient receptacles filled with sand to be used in absorbing waste oils on the floor; in addition thereto, sand shall be kept on every floor in boxes or buckets, provided with hand scoops, to be used for fire extinguishing purposes only. There shall be one such box or bucket for each two thousand square feet of floor area or fraction thereof, or in lieu of such boxes or buckets, there may be maintained a cart on wheels filled with sand, such cart to hold not less than four cubic feet of sand.

Sec. 12. There shall be maintained one three-gallon chemical fire extinguisher, bearing the label of approval of the Underwriters' Laboratories, for each two thousand square feet of floor area or fraction thereof.

Sec. 13. Self-closing metal cans set firmly on four-inch legs shall be kept on all floors of every garage, into which all inflammable waste materials shall be deposited, and there shall be one such can for each twenty-five hundred square feet of floor area or fraction thereof. The contents of all waste cans shall be removed from the building daily.

Sec. 14. Calcium carbide shall be kept in pump compartment, at least six inches above the floor, in airtight containers provided with securely fastened covers.

Sec. 15. Two printed copies of this ordinance shall be kept conspicuously posted on each floor of every garage.

Sec. 16. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars (\$5.00) nor more than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00).

Sec. 17. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the foregoing are hereby repealed.

Sec. 18. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 215. An Ordinance to Regulate the Equipment and Operation of Picture Machines and Premises Wherein the Same Are Operated.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Murray, Kentucky, as follows: Section 1. By the term "Picture Machine," as used in the following sections, is meant any machine or device operated by or with the aid of electricity, calcium light or other illuminant, and adapted or used to project upon a screen or other surface pictorial representations in which celluloid films are used.

Sec. 2. From and after the passage of this ordinance no picture machine shall be installed, maintained, operated or licensed within the city of Murray, Ky., except when in conformity with the provisions of this ordinance.

Sec. 3. Every picture machine installed or operated in the city of Murray, Ky., shall be enclosed within a booth; to be not less than 5 feet by 5 feet by 6 feet in size, the frame of which shall be composed of angle iron not less than one inch by one inch by one eighth of an inch, properly braced to secure rigidity, and securely riveted or bolted at the joints. Every such booth shall be sheathed and roofed with sheet iron of not less than No. 20 B. & C. gauge, or with one quarter inch hard asbestos board, to be securely riveted or bolted to the angle iron frame.

(a) The booth shall be floored with the same material as the side and roof, riveted to the iron frame and covered with some non-conducting material.

(b) The entrance door into the booth shall be no larger than 2 feet by 3 feet, of the same construction as the booth, and so arranged as to close automatically by metal rope and weight attachment, or by a spring of sufficient strength and tension to keep the door securely closed.

(c) The entire opening for the operator's view, or through which the picture is thrown, shall not be larger than 12 inches by 12 inches, and shall be provided with a gravity door of the same construction as the booth, which door shall be held open by fusible links placed in series with fine cords, so arranged that one of the links is suspended directly over the film when in the slide of the apparatus, or so arranged as to be normally closed and held open by pressure of the operator's foot.

(d) All shelves, furniture and fixtures within the booth shall be constructed of a non-combustible material, and no combustible material of any sort whatever shall be permitted or allowed to be within such booth, except the films used in the operation of the machine.

(e) Each booth must have an opening, not less than 12 inches in diameter, for ventilation, which must be flanged to carry standard conductor pipe for exhausting the hot air generated in operating the machine.

(f) If possible, connection for ventilation should vent to chimney or outside of building, in order to carry off hot air and explosive gases.

Sec. 4. All picture machines shall be equipped with incandescent machines for receiving and delivering the films during the operation of the machine. A shutter must be provided and placed in front of the condenser of the machine, so arranged that same can be instantly closed by the operator. Films not in the machine shall be kept in metal boxes, with tight-fitting covers, within the booth enclosing the machine. Hot carbon taken from the lamps shall be deposited in a metal receptacle.

Sec. 5. All electric wiring must be provided with non-inflammable insulation, and secured in place entirely on insulating supports. Portable cords within booth shall not be allowed; unless the same is pertinent to a proper connection to the lantern itself, and in all other respects the electrical wiring must be in accordance with the recognized standard rules for electrical wiring embodied in the National Electrical Code. Each lamp connected with a picture machine must be provided with a separate switch located within the booth. There shall also be two switches controlling the lights in the exhibition room, one of which shall be operated from the booth and the other so placed that it is within the reach of the ticket-taker or other person stationed at the entrance door. There shall be provided a separate system of lighting, controlled by a switch board located within the reach of the ticket-taker, operating red signal lamps, and there shall be one such lamp placed at each exit (with a sign) which shall be marked "EXIT" in letters not less than five inches high. The location of these signs and lights shall be determined by the City Fire Chief.

Sec. 6. No picture machine shall be installed, maintained or operated in any building that does not abut directly upon a street. In exhibition rooms directly abutting upon one street the booth enclosing the picture machine shall be placed at that end of the room which is opposite and furthest from the street, or on a balcony. No room to be used as an exhibition room shall be at least one separate and distinct exit in addition to the front exit. In exhibition rooms located at the corner and directly abutting upon two streets, or on a street and an alley, the booth enclosing the machine may be located at the end of the room opposite to and furthest from either street or alley. Every such room shall be provided with two exits, one upon each street or alley. All exits and

entrances shall open directly from the exhibition room upon the street or alley or into a vestibule or lobby opening immediately into the street. No exit in exhibition halls for picture machines shall be less than four feet wide, and all exit doors shall be arranged to swing outward. All aisles shall lead directly to exits and all exits shall be directly accessible to aisles. No aisle shall be less than three feet in width.

(a) All seats in any exhibition hall for picture machines shall be securely fastened to the floor and shall be so arranged that there will not be more than six seats between an aisle and a wall and not more than twelve seats between two aisles.

(b) No stage, platform or scenery shall be placed, maintained or allowed to remain in any exhibition room for picture machines unless of fireproofed material.

Sec. 7. Electricity shall be used throughout for border, footlights and stage purposes.

Sec. 8. No individual, partnership nor corporation shall be permitted to conduct the business of moving picture exhibitions, as herein described, until the applicant therefor has procured from the Chief of the Fire Department his certificate that the premises where the exhibitions are to be given and the apparatus used in connection with the said exhibitions are in compliance with this ordinance.

Sec. 9. The Chief of the Fire Department shall have authority and it shall be his duty to revoke the license issued to any person, firm or corporation for conducting or maintaining picture machine exhibitions when he shall be satisfied that such licensee has violated any of the provisions of this ordinance. Provided, however, before revoking such license opportunity shall be given such licensee to appear before said Chief of the Fire Department and prove, if possible, cause why the same should not be revoked.

Sec. 10. The requirements herein named, so far as installation of moving picture device is concerned, the construction and location of booth, shall apply also to theaters, churches, schools and public halls in the city of Murray, Ky.

Sec. 11. Any person or persons found guilty of violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance, or failing to comply with the terms thereof, shall be fined not less than five dollars (\$5.00), nor more than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for each offense, and every day of maintenance of prohibited conditions shall constitute a separate offense.

Sec. 12. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the foregoing are hereby repealed.

Sec. 13. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 216. An Ordinance to Regulate the Construction, Equipment, Alteration, Repair or Removal of Buildings or Structures Erected, or to Be Erected in the City of Murray, Ky.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Murray, Kentucky, as follows: Section 1. No building, wall, structure or part thereof shall hereafter be built, repaired, removed, altered or enlarged except by permit from the City Council, and in conformity to ordinances. Anything hereafter erected without permit and not in conformity to ordinances shall be removed.

Sec. 2. Each building permit granted by the City Council shall recite the first section of this ordinance.

Sec. 3. The term "standard" in this ordinance shall be defined to mean the standard adopted by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

Sec. 4. All walls and foundations of buildings or structures within the fire limits prescribed by ordinance shall hereafter be built of brick, stone or solid Portland cement concrete, except as hereinafter provided.

No independent brick wall for building not exceeding one story in height shall be less than twelve (12) inches in thickness; if building exceeds one story in height, wall of top story to be not less than twelve (12) inches in thickness, increasing four (4) inches for each two stories below.

No party brick wall for building not exceeding one story in height shall be less than sixteen (16) inches in thickness; if building exceeds one story in height, top story of party wall to be not less than sixteen (16) inches in thickness, increasing four (4) inches for each two stories below.

Stone walls shall in all cases be four (4) inches thicker than the standards prescribed for brick walls.

There shall be not less than four (4) inches of solid brickwork between flues in a party wall.

Sec. 5. All interior or party walls hereafter erected within the fire limits shall be built with parapet above the roof or any structure thereon, to a height of not less than eighteen (18) inches on buildings three stories or less, and to a height of not less than thirty-six (36) inches on buildings over three stories high; such parapet in all cases to be not less than twelve (12) inches in thickness.

All such parapets shall be coped with tile, stone or cement.

Sec. 6. All communicating openings in division walls between two buildings shall be protected by standard double automatic fire doors, one to be placed on each side of the wall.

Sec. 7. All interior division walls in schools or other places of public assembly shall hereafter be built of brick, stone, hollow tile or metal lath and plaster on metal studs, and all doors shall open outward.

Sec. 8. On all buildings hereafter erected within the fire limits the exterior cornices shall be of some fireproof material and not continuous with cornice of any adjoining building.

Sec. 9. All exterior wall openings, except those fronting on street, shall be protected by standard window glass in metal frames; or by standard fire doors or shutters. The occupant or occupants having use or control of same shall see that they are closed at the close of the business of each day.

Sec. 10. Skylights shall hereafter be constructed of one-fourth-inch wired glass set in standard metal frames; or one-fourth-inch plain glass in metal frames, if protected by wire netting of No. 12 galvanized wire, one-inch mesh, set not less than six (6) inches above glass on iron supports. The term skylight shall be taken to mean any cover placed over openings in or on roof for the transmission of light.

Sec. 11. All openings hereafter made in floors for the transmission of light to floors below shall be covered with floor lights constructed of wired glass with metal frames and bars.

Sec. 12. In any building in which there exists any hoistway, elevator or stairway, not enclosed in walls constructed of brick or other fireproof material and provided with standard fire doors, the openings thereof through and upon each floor of said building shall be protected by a substantial guard or gate, and with standard automatic trap doors, properly counterweighted, covered with iron on the underside and edges and so constructed as to form a substantial floor surface, when closed. The guards or gates shall be kept closed at all times except when in actual use.

Sec. 13. All sidewalk openings communicating into a basement shall be kept closed with some non-combustible covering which not in use.

Sec. 14. All chimneys hereafter constructed shall be lined on the inside with well-burnt clay or terra cotta pipe.

Sec. 15. The fire-backs and hearths of all fireplaces shall hereafter be either of solid brick or concrete, not less than eight (8) inches in thickness, or of stone, not less than twelve (12) inches in thickness.

Sec. 16. All chimneys, except as herein provided, shall hereafter be built of brick from the ground. Each flue shall be enclosed on all sides by not less than eight (8) inches of solid brickwork, except that the walls (or brickwork) between the lined flues on the inside of the chimney may be four (4) inches in thickness. All chimneys shall extend at least three (3) feet above a flat roof and at least two (2) feet above the highest point of a single roof. No chimney shall be clogged over more than eight (8) inches from the wall, and the corbeling shall consist of at least five (5) courses of brick.

Sec. 17. All wood beams or joists shall be trimmed away from all flues and chimneys, whether the same be for smoke, air or any other flue or chimney. No trimmer beam shall be less than four (4) inches from the outside of a chimney breast, and the header beam shall not be less than two (2) inches from the outside face of the brick or stone work of the same. The header beam, carrying the tail beams of a floor, and supporting the trimmer arch in front of a fireplace, shall not be less than twenty (20) inches from the chimney breast.

Sec. 18. Temporary fire escape frame buildings may be erected for the use of builders within the limits of lots whereon buildings are in course of construction, or on adjoining vacant lots upon permits issued by the City Council. No such building shall be allowed to remain for more than ninety days, nor to exceed 1,000 square feet area.

Sec. 19. Frame sheds, not over ten feet high, open on at least one side, with sides and roof covered with non-combustible material, may be built, but a fence shall not be used as a side or a back thereof. Such sheds shall not cover an area exceeding 500 square feet and shall be located not less than thirty (30) feet from any other building.

Sec. 20. Frame outhouses not exceeding 100 square feet area and ten (10)

feet in height and with non-combustible roof, located thirty (30) feet from any other building, may be constructed within the said fire limits.

Sec. 21. No shingle or unapproved composition roof, wooden awning, wooden cornice, wooden cornice covered with metal, or other addition or attachment of combustible material, except rear platforms on ground floor, without roof or sides, shall be placed upon any building within said fire limits.

Sec. 22. All shutters when not in use shall be closed with tight-fitting metal covers.

Sec. 23. The owner or owners of any building, structure, or part thereof, or of any of the several features governed by this ordinance, and any architect, contractor or builder who assists in the commission of any act wherein a violation of this ordinance exists, shall, for each and every such violation and non-compliance, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five dollars (\$5.00), nor more than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00), and each ten days of maintenance of prohibited conditions shall constitute a separate offense.

The application of the above penalty shall not be held to prevent the enforced removal of prohibited conditions, as provided for under Section One (1) of this ordinance.

Sec. 24. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the foregoing are hereby repealed.

Sec. 25. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Sec. 217. An Ordinance Regulating the Equipment, Use and Maintenance of Heating Apparatus and Appliances.

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Murray, Kentucky, as follows: Section 1. All horizontal boilers shall be enclosed on sides and top in brick setting, and shall not be supported on beams or floor construction made of wood or other combustible material.

Sec. 2. Vertical boilers may be supported by beams or floor construction of wood or other combustible material, but in such case the floor shall be protected by a covering of brick laid in cement mortar, or of concrete not less than four (4) inches in thickness. Such covering shall be constructed upon a continuous sheet metal plate not less than 3/16 of an inch thick, having all joints substantially riveted and the edges turned up four (4) inches on all sides. This floor covering shall extend under the whole of the fire box and ash pit of the boiler and outwardly not less than two (2) feet on all sides.

Sec. 3. All smokestacks or pipes shall have a clearance from any combustible material at all points of not less than one-half (1/2) the diameter of the stack, but never less than eight (8) inches, and where passing through the roof be guarded by a galvanized iron ventilating thimble extending from the underside of the ceiling or roof beams to at least six (6) inches below the roof. No smokestack or pipe shall pass through any combustible floor or partition.

Sec. 4. Heating furnaces, bakery ovens, coffee roasters, fire-heated candy kettles or other similar appliances in which fires are maintained, when supported by beams or other floor construction made of wood or other combustible material, shall rest on a floor covering as herein provided for vertical boilers.

Sec. 5. No combustible wall or partition shall be within four (4) feet of the sides or back or six (6) feet from the front of any boiler; unless said wall or partition shall be covered with metal to a height of at least four (4) feet above the floor, and this covering shall extend from the end or back of the boiler to at least five (5) feet in front of it, then the distance shall be not less than two (2) feet from the sides and five (5) feet from the front of the boiler.

Sec. 6. All woodwork within twenty-four (24) inches of any furnace or other heating apparatus shall be protected by metal shield with one-half (1/2) inch air space between woodwork and shield. No furnace, boiler, range or other heating device shall be placed against a furrow wall.

Sec. 7. All woodwork within three (3) inches of a register box shall be covered with asbestos not less than one-eighth (1/8) inch in thickness, and sheet tin extending three (3) inches on all sides beyond. All heat register openings in floors in buildings, other than dwellings shall not have valves or shutters, but register face only.

Sec. 8. All horizontal hot-air pipes leading from furnace shall be not less than six (6) inches from any woodwork, and shall be covered with asbestos one-eighth (1/8) inch thick and shall have regulating damper at a point not more than two (2) feet from furnace.

Sec. 9. No hot-air pipe shall be placed in a combustible wall or partition or wooden enclosure unless it be at least eight (8) feet distant in a horizontal direction from the furnace and be placed inside another pipe with at least one (1) inch air space between, or completely covered with asbestos one-eighth (1/8) inch in thickness. All double pipes referred to above shall be so braced or supported as to retain their relative position one within the other, and maintain the proper air space between them.

Sec. 10. The cold air boxes of all hot-air furnaces shall be made of brick, metal or other incombustible material.

Sec. 11. All steam and hot-water pipes shall be placed not less than one (1) inch from any woodwork or other combustible material; and, when passing through floors or partitions, shall be protected by a metal shield, to prevent vibration.

Sec. 12. All floors, walls, ceilings, doors and partitions enclosing drying rooms where the temperature equals or exceeds 125 degrees shall be made of fireproof material. If temperature in drying room is not 125 degrees, interior shall be lined with one-eighth (1/8) inch asbestos covered with metal.

Sec. 13. For removing cooking fumes, all hotel and restaurant ranges shall be provided with a metal hood, placed at least nine (9) inches below any lath and plaster or wood ceiling, having an individual pipe outlet connected with a good brick flue. All such ranges shall be set on foundation consisting of not less than two (2) courses of brick laid in mortar on galvanized sheet iron.

Sec. 14. All stoves set on combustible floors shall be properly supported on five (5) inch iron legs and have sheet iron underneath, which shall extend outwardly not less than eighteen (18) inches on all sides.

Sec. 15. All gas, gasoline or oil-burning stoves and heaters shall be placed on iron stands at least five (5) inches clear above combustible material on which they rest, unless the burners are at least six (6) inches below the base of the stoves and metal guard plates four (4) inches below the burners.

Sec. 16. No charcoal or electric iron, soldering pot, glue pot, blow torch or other apparatus in which heat is generated or utilized shall be placed in contact with any combustible substance; but must rest on some non-combustible stand with a clearance of at least five (5) inches from any combustible substance.

Sec. 17. All receptacles for ashes shall be of galvanized iron, brick or other incombustible material, and on legs so that the bottom of such receptacle shall be at least five (5) inches clear of floor.

Sec. 18. Heating or lighting devices with open flame shall not be used in rooms where woodworking, painting, finishing or upholstery is done, or light, inflammable materials, gasoline or other volatile are kept or handled.

Sec. 19. Vent flues or ducts, for the removal of foul or vitiated air, in which the temperature of the air cannot exceed that of the room, shall be constructed of iron, or other incombustible material, and shall not be placed nearer than one (1) inch to any woodwork, and no such pipe shall be used for any other purpose.

Sec. 20. Any person or persons found guilty of violating any condition of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not less than five dollars (\$5.00), nor more than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for each offense, and each ten days of maintenance of prohibited conditions shall constitute a separate offense.

Sec. 21. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the foregoing are hereby repealed.

Sec. 22. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ENACTING CLAUSE.

Sec. 218. Be It ordained by the City Council of Murray, Ky., that the foregoing ordinances embracing articles and sections from 1 to 218, inclusive, being a revision of the general ordinances of the City of Murray and providing new ordinances for the government of said city, be and the same are hereby revised, re-enacted and ordained and adopted and shall be in full force and effect from and after their publication as required by law. All ordinances heretofore passed by said city and now enforced shall continue and remain uninteruptedly in full force and effect except such as are in conflict with the foregoing revision and re-enactment, which are hereby repealed, but as to former ordinances upon any subject revised in whole or in part and re-enacted and contained in this revision, such revision and re-enactment shall take the place thereof and shall operate to continue in force such ordinance in the form as re-enacted. No ordinance concerning any bonded debt created by this city or municipal boundaries or which affects the municipal relation or vested rights of any person shall be included or any way affected by the foregoing revision.

This 7th day of March, 1913.
Attest: H. E. Holton, City Clerk of Murray, Ky.

E. A. HUGHES
Mayor of Murray, Ky.

STORIES from the BIG CITIES



Society People See Expose of Crooked Gambling



PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Society here has been startled by a unique and sensational expose of crooked gambling in their midst, and after losing amounts aggregating to a fortune at roulette, each received the exact amount of their losses in a sealed envelope at a dinner given by Arthur Wheeler, one of the city's prominent club men, who staged the startling affair.

The host, who has frequently produced new and unheard of events in the whirl of social doings here, had the cotillion room of his Spruce street residence converted into a miniature Monte Carlo, or Palm Beach Casino. Every device from badnet, rouge at noir, to the humble but lucrative American game of craps and Klondyke, was in evidence, with faro and roulette as the chief game for the society plungers.

The play was heavy and fast, with the percentage all for the house. Society matrons who had begun their dabbling wagers in a spirit of fun, soon became tense and white with the strain of trying to recoup losses, and men whose faces are prominent on the stock exchange, scribbled I. O. U.'s, with which to purchase \$500 stacks of chips. Suddenly fortune seemed to smile on the players gathered about the large ornate roulette wheel. All players won heavily and other games were deserted, while the entire gathering placed their bets on the whirling ball.

Just as suddenly as they had won, the wheel began to play against them, and in a dozen turns the players were broke. More written promises and checks were accepted by the host, and the crowd again feverishly attacked the wheel. Again the little ivory sphere settled in all points favorable to the bank.

Suddenly the play was ordered stopped by the ringing of a gong, and further play was refused. The party were ushered to the banquet hall, and went unwillingly and without appetite. At the place of each was a square white envelope, and within it the exact amount that they had lost, together with their I. O. U.'s and checks. After the dinner the guests were again led to the cotillion room, where the host directed some mechanics to take apart the roulette wheel. He showed them the electric wires which run up the leg of the table upon which it rested, and how the slight pressure of the croupier's foot controlled the ball with its metal filling.

Marked cards, loaded dice and crooked faro boxes, were all demonstrated to the astounded guests, who, after the strain of their losses, found it hard to believe that they had not lost their money.

Prince, Big Barbary Lion, Mourns Mate's Death

CHICAGO.—Prince, the great Barbary lion at the Lincoln park zoo, is mourning the death of Nellie, who long was his mate. Dismally he paces his cage with a faraway look. The gentle strokes of the keeper on his nose palely unstartled as are the juicy steaks lying on the floor of his cage.

"He mourns as I knew he would," said Cy De Vry in a shaky voice. "But Nellie is buried in a high and dry place where no one can disturb her. She shall have a monument—a small one—but still a monument."

Nellie for years was the best known animal in the Lincoln park zoo. She was the mother of 126 cubs. For several years she had been blind and gradually getting feebler with old age. When she was four years old, Cy De Vry, who has had charge of the animals for twenty-five years, raised Nellie from a cub.

Prince was purchased from a circus in Wisconsin on April 6, 1903, for \$1,400, and placed in the same cage with Nellie. They lived in harmony and happiness, the best of "pals" for ten long years. Visitors used to smile as they gazed into cage 4 at Nellie and Prince stretched out on the floor side by side, both curiously watching the



crowds, as they slowly passed along. Once Cy De Vry almost met his death at the jaws and paws of Nellie when he entered her cage and looked at her four new cubs. This was in 1901.

"Nellie is a good mother," said Cy De Vry after the rescue, "but cross to men when she has cubs. There is nothing like a good scrap to put you on right terms with a lion, that is, unless the lion wins."

"Prince has eaten nothing since Nellie's death," he said, turning away sadly.

One of the caretakers threw a large, juicy steak into the cage. Prince looked at it, pawed it and then resumed his mournful pacing of his cell. The other lions ate the food ravenously.

Takes Refuge in River; Is Driven Out by the Cold



INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Samuel Lutz, 145 Bright street, stood neck deep in the chilly waters of White river near the West Washington street bridge the other morning, and shivering, but bold, defied Patrolman Romaine.

"Come in and get me if you want me," he taunted.

Patrolman Romaine sat down calmly on the bank and as calmly surveyed his prospective prisoner.

"When you come out I'll take you," he said. "I am in no hurry. Just take your time."

It did sound a bit scandalous. But after hearing the first part of the story it wasn't scandalous at all.

"It was a dark reel," the narrator began, "and I must have been a little drowsy. Suddenly something soft and pretty heavy came down in my lap with a sort of plop. I jumped and wondered what was over me. But it was just a big Maltine cat. She was purring like a little sawmill and sticking her claws into me comfortably, the way cats do when they are contented."

"Well, it was the last reel of the program, but when it was over that cat was so peaceful and happy in my lap I couldn't bear to upset her. So I

And so the officer and his quarry waited. And a crowd collected and laughed.

Lutz stuck it out until great black circles grew about his eyes, his lips turned a sickly blue, and his teeth chattered. He was too cold to try to swim across the river. Any how, he knew the officer could arrive on the opposite bank as quickly as he.

The arrival of Bicycleman Long and Bastin put an end to the comedy. Lutz capitulated and waded ashore. He was locked up, charged with drunkenness and malicious trespass.

Lutz tied up business in a restaurant kept by Mrs. Levady Chastine, 622 West Washington street, when he became involved in an argument over his check and started a fight with the cook. Patrolman Romaine interrupted, and when Lutz ran, followed the victim to the river. Before his departure Lutz is alleged to have demolished the front window of the restaurant.

He Couldn't Bear to Disturb a Trusting Feline

KANSAS CITY, MO.—"and she sat in my lap all the rest of the show," he was saying as he emerged from a motion picture theater the other afternoon.

It did sound a bit scandalous. But after hearing the first part of the story it wasn't scandalous at all.

"It was a dark reel," the narrator began, "and I must have been a little drowsy. Suddenly something soft and pretty heavy came down in my lap with a sort of plop. I jumped and wondered what was over me. But it was just a big Maltine cat. She was purring like a little sawmill and sticking her claws into me comfortably, the way cats do when they are contented."

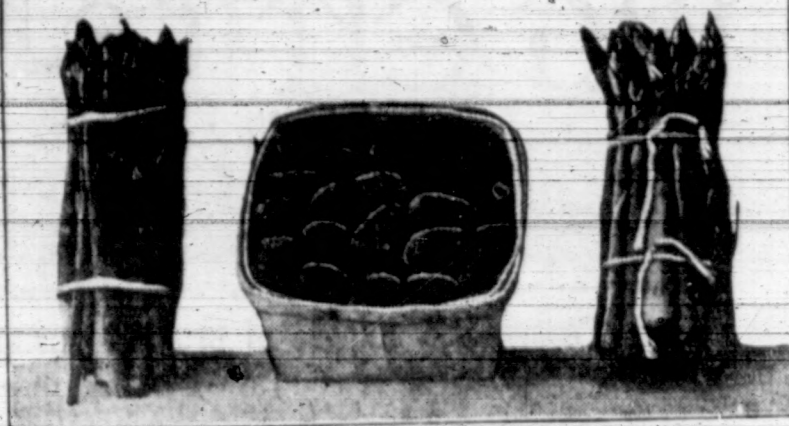
"Well, it was the last reel of the program, but when it was over that cat was so peaceful and happy in my lap I couldn't bear to upset her. So I



sat through the whole program again, Kitty humming away to herself and smiling up at me every now and then, contentedly.

"When I did get up, finally, she stuck her claws into my legs and embraced me desperately. I never saw such a friendly cat. Speaks well for the general public, I think, that a cat in a theater should be so sure of a welcome and entertainment among strangers."

HOW MUCH OF THE VEGETABLES TO PLANT



Strawberries and Asparagus—Delightful Spring Appetizers.

(By RAY COLLINS)
People who have not made a study of gardening are sometimes puzzled to know how much of each kind of vegetable to plant. The following quantities will be sufficient to supply an average family, say of six persons.

Asparagus—Four rows 20 feet long and three feet apart.
Artichokes—One ounce of seed will furnish an ample supply.
Pole Beans—Two quarts planted one week apart.
Lima Beans—One quart planted one week apart.
Beets—Two ounces of seed.
Brussels Sprouts—One ounce of seed. This is one of the most delicious vegetables raised and should be in every garden.
Carrots—One ounce of seed.
Cauliflower—One ounce of seed. This is another excellent vegetable which is much neglected in the average garden.
Celery—One ounce of seed will produce about 1,500 plants.
Sweet Corn—One pint of seed, for each planting. This should be planted about ten days apart.
Cucumbers—One-half ounce of seed will plant 25 hills.
Lettuce—One-half ounce of seed. Sow ten days apart.
Onions—Plant two rows 15 feet long, making three plantings ten days apart.
Peppers—One-half ounce of seed.
Radishes—Sow one-half ounce every three weeks.
Rhubarb—One dozen roots will last a family a lifetime.
Spinach—Sow two ounces of seed in drills.
Squash—One ounce of seed will plant about 20 hills.
Turnips—One ounce of seed sown broadcast will produce a big crop.

sow thinly, and do not be afraid to thin out, after the plants come up.
Peas—Did anybody ever raise too many peas? Plant one quart at a planting ten days apart.

Amateur gardeners often make the mistake of planting vegetables too close together. Plants having larger foliage, such as tomatoes, peas and beans, should be given plenty of room, in order that the sunshine may reach all parts.

Such vegetables as cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce and onions utilize to the best advantage heavy applications of manure.
Plenty of potash and phosphoric acid should be used with all vegetables, and particularly with tomatoes, peppers and egg plants and root crops.
Lime is the best preventative of club foot in cabbage. It doesn't always prevent this disease, but it is usually effective.

Vegetables of a distinct leafy nature such as cabbage, lettuce, kale and spinach, utilize to good advantage heavy applications of nitrogen, while large amounts of this element applied to tomatoes, peppers and egg plants would be disastrous by encouraging an excessive growth of leaves without much fruit.

Telephone communication with all available markets and private customers is a necessity to the gardener. If he desires to keep posted and take orders for his produce.
When green manure crops are plowed under there is more or less tendency of such material to sour the land and applications of lime after plowing under such crops sweetens the soil and secures a more favorable condition for the growth of clover. It is very important to work in clover as often as possible and a sweet soil is necessary to get good results with them.

ALFALFA FAVORED FOR THE POULTRY

Hay Can Be Cut Into One-Fourth Inch Lengths, Steamed and Fed in Mash.

(By MRS. A. J. WILDER)
Alfalfa has come into great favor as a food for poultry, both for the laying hens and as a food for young chicks or growing stock. The protein in alfalfa is about the same as wheat bran and is a bone and muscle or lean meat grower.

Green alfalfa and a mixture of fine cracked grains, mostly corn, to balance the elements in the alfalfa with skim milk and fine grit and shells is a good ration for the young chicks. It is a fine ration for the laying hens also, except that the grains need not be cracked.
If allowed a run over a green alfalfa field the hens will eat less grain. Care must be taken not to let them pasture on a field of alfalfa too long, as they will kill off the alfalfa by eating out the crown of the plant, and if this crown is destroyed the plant is killed.

Alfalfa hay can be cut into one-fourth inch lengths, steamed and fed in a mash. It is nearly as good fed in this way as the green alfalfa and will answer for green food in the winter.
The process of steaming is as follows: Cut the alfalfa in one-fourth inch lengths and put in a tub or bucket, pour as much boiling water over it as it will absorb, cover closely and let it stand for thirty minutes before feeding. This is a good addition to the mash and when used only a little bran will be necessary in the mash. Alfalfa can also be fed alone and without steaming.

Green alfalfa has a good effect on the general health of the fowls, and another good reason for raising it is the great amount of food it will furnish per acre. Rich soils will furnish four crops in one year with a total yield of six to eight tons to the acre. This will furnish considerable feed for the poultry and will save the expense of buying bran.

If we can raise alfalfa to take the place of bran we can raise all the poultry feed we need, and this every farmer should try to accomplish as a saving of expense. One is inclined to think that it is just as well to sell something from the farm and buy to complete a food ration, but we remember when we buy we pay several extra profits between the man who raised it and ourselves.

The best way is to raise everything that is sent out on the farm and by raising alfalfa to take the place of bran and raising corn, oats and wheat, we have a perfect food ration for the poultry or any other kind of stock.

PARASITES QUITE COMMON TO SWINE

Vermineous Pneumonia Occurs in Pigs at All Times of Year, Especially in Fall.

(By DR. W. L. BOYD, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.)
Pneumonia in hogs is not always due to worms, yet it is not uncommon to find young stock, and even old hogs, to be affected, and dying from inflammation of the lungs and bronchial tubes due to the presence of large numbers of small white to whitish brown thread-like worms which are found to be located in the bronchial tubes. This parasite is quite common in the United States.

Vermineous pneumonia is most often found on low or swampy land, although it may occur on the uplands. This disease of pigs occurs at all times of the year, but is more frequently observed during the late summer and early fall. When pigs are first affected, the symptoms are few and elusive, but as the invasion by this worm progresses the symptoms become more and more pronounced. At this stage of development, frequent spells of coughing are noticed.

There is a thick discharge from the nostrils which will at times contain masses of mucus. A close examination of this material will at times reveal the presence of young worms as well as adult worms. The symptoms most apparent to the owner are thinness and lack of development of the pigs. Death is probably due to the air passages being closed or to a watery condition of the lungs.

At times this disease may be confused with hog cholera or even with tuberculosis of swine. By careful study of the symptoms and history, together with the finding of the worms either before death in the discharges from the nostrils, or after death in the bronchial tubes at the base of the lungs, should be sufficient evidence to enable one to be sure.

It is very difficult to relieve hogs affected with lung worms because of the danger of inspiring the lungs or air passages in undertaking to kill or dislodge the worms. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Be very careful not to introduce into the herd any hogs that are infected by the parasite. If you know that any low or swampy ground on your farm has been used as pasture for infected hogs, keep healthy hogs away from it. This is not an absolute preventive, as the trouble sometimes occurs in uplands as well as lowlands.

Geese Feathers.
A pound of feathers is the average weight of feathers from six geese when plucked for their feathers. When killed, three geese will generally furnish one pound of feathers.

MEAT OF PALESTINE

Consult at Jerusalem Tells of Flesh Used by Natives.

Supply of Mutton and Goat Not More Than Half Sufficient for Markets—Cattle Very Small and Flesh Is Poor.

Palestine.—The people of this country, who sometimes complain of the quality of our meat, would be badly off indeed if they had to live in Palestine and eat the inferior meat served them. The following regarding domestic animals of the various kinds, by Consul Thomas B. Wallace of Jerusalem, will be read with interest, especially by raisers of fine market live stock.

The average number of cattle kept in the Jerusalem district is 25,000; sheep, 128,276; goats, 228,900. Cattle, excepting those used as work animals, and all sheep and goats are taxed by the government and officials are sent out yearly to number them.

The local supply of mutton and goat flesh is not more than half sufficient for the present markets, and yearly, during the fall and winter months, thousands of these animals are brought to the Jerusalem district from the surrounding country, and sometimes by steam from quite a distance. Mutton and goat flesh are more generally eaten than beef. The supply of beef is sadly deficient. In summer and fall pasturage is very scant and the local cattle become very thin. As near as can be ascertained the supply is about half the amount necessary. The demand for beef has been steadily increasing in Jerusalem since the number of Jews has been increasing. Jews and foreigners consume most of the beef.

Few hogs are raised, the greater part of the population being Mohammedans and Jews, non-consumers of pork.

The cattle are very small and the meat is inferior in quality. An important reason for this is the lack of pasturage during the larger part of the year, and as animals are seldom fed except when plowing, they barely exist for months during each year. Another reason is that on account of the poverty of the peasant he works his animals—cows as well as oxen—at plowing and thrashing out grain when they are very young, which, of course, stunts and dwarfs them. The milking properties of the native cows are very poor.

The sheep are the fat-tailed kind and are of medium size. They seldom acquire much fat on the body, but the



Plowing on the Plains of Sharon.

tail, which is disk shaped, is of solid fat and almost boneless.

Camels are still the chief beasts of burden. They are the single-hump variety, and are raised only by Mohammedans. There are two breeds, one a heavy animal for work purposes, and another used for riding, which are slender and agile and can easily outdistance a horse. Large herds of female camels are kept solely for their young, and only a few of each herd being broken to carry loads. The camel boys who pasture these animals often live on camel milk solely for many days at a time.

The Bedouins eat the flesh of the camels as a mark of distinction, slaughter a camel when a noted guest visits them. Camel flesh is also eaten by Mohammedan peasants and the poorer classes of Mohammedan city people of Jaffa and Gaza.

HEAR VOICE OF DEAD FRIEND

Phonographic Record of Hymn Both Men Like "Face to Face," Startles Friends.

New York.—At the funeral of Canon L. Decker, a wealthy grocer, there was heard the voice of one of his intimate friends who had been dead more than two years. The novelty was introduced through a phonographic record into which long ago the friend, W. Stanley Grinstead, formerly an alderman of Orange, N. J., had sung "Face to Face." It was a favorite song of both men, and during a long illness Mr. Decker had been comforted frequently by hearing the record. He had asked that it be played at his funeral service. Friends of both men present at the funeral were startled and then moved to tears.

Find His Neck Is Broken.
North Adams, Mass. Oliver Roberts, an eighteen-year-old schoolboy, has just discovered that has been going about with a broken neck for two years. He was hurt playing football in 1917 and recently his neck began to pain him. Physicians examined the boy and discovered the fracture.

Minister Who Told Lie Suspended.
Corryville, Ky.—The Rev. Percival H. Barker, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church, was found guilty of telling an untruth and was suspended from the ministry for one year.

ELK GIVEN STATES

Thousands Needed by Government Agents on Preserves.

Herds Will Be Kept From Starving to Death and the Overcrowded Ranges Will Soon Be Replenished.

Denver.—The long-promised distribution of elk from Jackson's Hole and Yellowstone National Park has begun. Thousands of the animals are now being rounded up by cowboys on the overstocked ranges in Wyoming and Montana, and are being shipped by the railroad to states that have sent in requests for them.

A carload of eighty elk, rounded up on the Yellowstone Park region and shipped from Gardiner, Mont., the northern gateway to the Yellowstone, arrived in Denver the other day on their way to Arizona. These elk will be turned out upon their new range in Arizona. They will be protected from hunters, under state laws, and will be given every opportunity to increase.

In the last few weeks herds of elk have been sent in this way to Pennsylvania, West Virginia, North Dakota, Washington, Oregon and California. Only one of the Arizona consignments died en route. It is necessary to give the elk a rest every day. They are unloaded from all the cars and put into convenient corrals, and, after a few hours' rest, proceed on their journey. In this way the loss is comparatively small.

The government was forced to adopt this plan to prevent the elk in the west from going the way of the buffalo to extinction. Most of the elk in the Rocky mountains had ranged north until they reached the Jackson's Hole region south of Yellowstone Park. Here they congregated in vast herds. The number of elk in this region has been estimated at from 25,000 to 100,000 head, but C. D. Nowlin, former game commissioner of Wyoming, who is now at the head of the work of transportation carried out by the government biological survey, estimates that the smaller number is nearer correct.

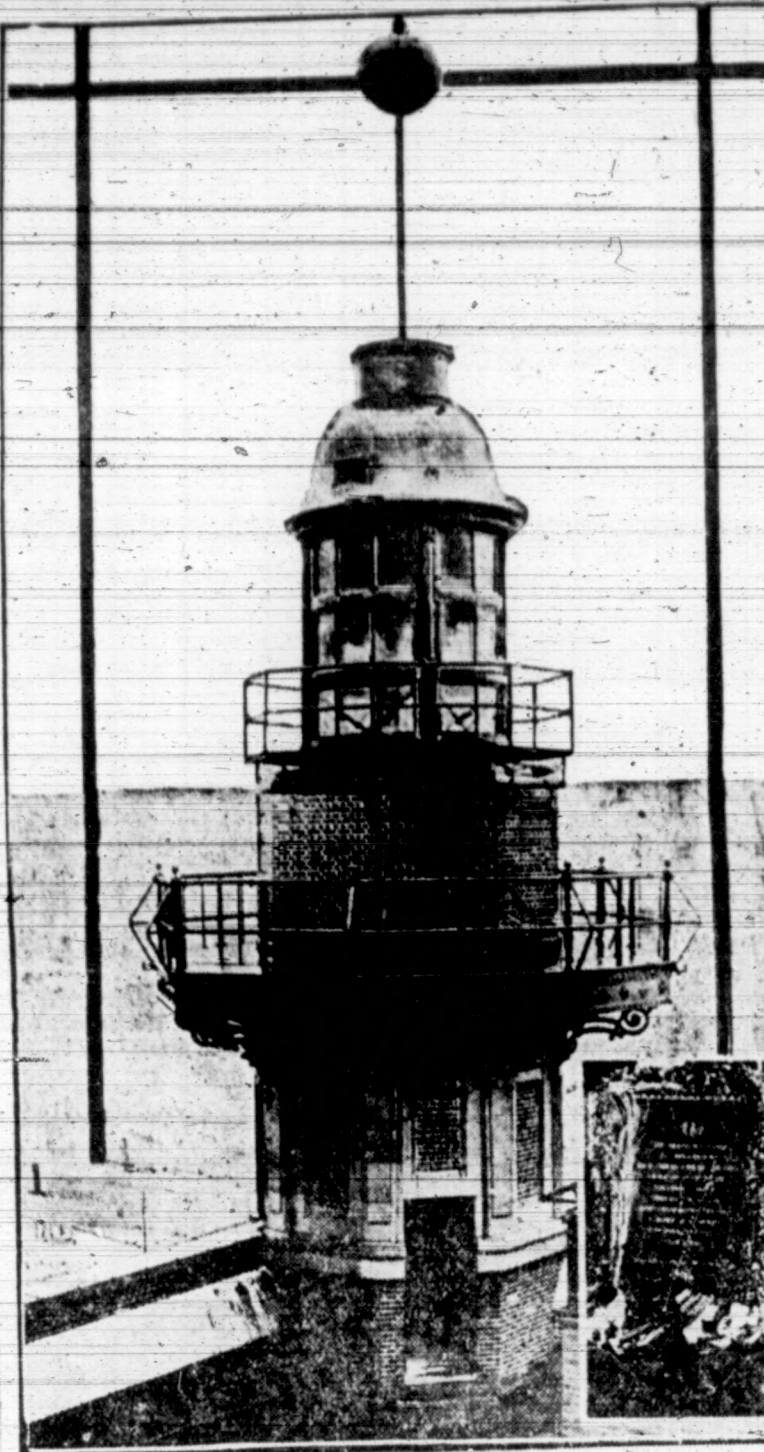
Last year congress appropriated a considerable sum for the care and feeding of the Jackson's Hole elk, which were starving in the deep snows. Government employees, aided by ranchmen, carried hay to the elk ranges, especially in the early spring. Hundreds of calves, as well as older elk, were dying of starvation.

The lives of thousands of elk were saved by feeding, but it was soon demonstrated that this measure of relief was only a temporary expedient to keep up the work of feeding so it was determined to distribute the elk among the states that put in applications for herds and that were willing to pay the expenses of transportation and guarantee protection to the animals after arrival.

Many states have taken advantage of this offer. Probably 1,500 elk have been shipped, and this number will be reached before the shipping season has ended.

The elk are rounded up in the deep snows and driven to Gardiner. Ranch-

TITANIC MEMORIAL LIGHTHOUSE TOWER



At the first annual services in memory of those who lost their lives in the Titanic disaster, Bishop Greer in his speech said in part "that the lighthouse tower which tops the new home of the Seaman's Institute had a fitting significance as it throws its rays across the waters as for as steady Hook." The tablet reads: "This lighthouse tower is a memorial to the Hook." The vessel sank after a collision with an iceberg. Latitude 41:46 north, longitude 86:14 west, April 15. Erected by public subscription.

men, state game wardens, forest rangers and Yellowstone Park employees are assisting in the work. It is easy to round up the elk, which become "stalled" in the deep snows. Under old conditions State Game Warden Hudson of Wyoming reported that nine out of ten elk calves born in the Jackson's Hole region died before they were four weeks old. In all the government has appropriated about \$100,000 for elk protection. The appropriation is generally approved, as it will result in replenishing the depleted elk ranges of many

states, and will give the vast disappearing elk of this country a new lease of life. In a few years states which have not had elk hunting for generations will be enabled to issue elk hunting licenses for brief periods each year.

Woman Cook Gets \$10,000 Legacy.
Paterson, N. J.—Mrs. Anna Nugent, employed as a cook in a hotel, was passing the dusting-touch on a kitchen range she had been polishing when a cablegram was thrust into her hand telling her of a legacy of \$10,000 left by an uncle in London.

COUNTY'S WOLF HUNT

Montana's Pest Run Down by Dogs and Men.

Colts and Two-Year-Old Cattle Attacked and Mangled While Still Alive in Corral by the Hungry Animals.

Phillipsburg, Mont.—A big gray wolf that had been the terror of the stockmen of the Rock Creek country, Grubbs county, since early fall was finally run down by a pack of dogs and a force of mounted hunters. The wolf was laid low by six shots fired on the run by "Jack" Guinnane, a rancher of Rock Creek, and Fred Elkins, a professional hunter from Colorado. Mr. Elkins' dogs continued the chase for gray wolf's mate after darkness compelled the men to discontinue.

Wolves were never seen in the Rock Creek country before last fall. This pest is supposed to have come across from the Big Hole country. Many depredations among the stock on Willow and Rock creeks were committed by the wolves before stockmen were aware of their presence in this section. A few stockmen who knew of the characteristic manner in which the wolf attacks his prey started the belief that wolves were actually in the country, and the stockmen of Granite county offered a reward of \$75 to any one killing a wolf in the bordered section, and afterward raised it to \$100, when the effort to slay a wolf proved unavailing by individuals on the hunt.

About three weeks ago the whole Rock Creek country rose up to the pursuit, but found the wolf a wily animal to deal with. All day the crowd would track the animal and just before nightfall be obliged to quit the chase without a result.

The wolves committed their depredations in the dark of the early morning, visiting pens or folds where stock might be crowded for safety and then, coming from the living animal what they needed. Colts and two-year-old steers were their special prey. Sometimes the victims would escape with the loss of their tails or portions

of their hind quarters, but would die from the effects of the attack.

An attack would be telephoned from one ranch at daybreak, and at the same time fresh tracks of the wolves would be found at another ranch miles away. This made it confusing and discouraging for the stockmen in pursuit. The services of Mr. Elkins, a professional hunter, and his pack of trained hounds were obtained, and since then the wolves have been sighted repeatedly and shot at, but never overtaken, until crowded back into the Meadow Creek range.

Great relief is felt and general rejoicing prevails among ranchmen throughout the country over the fact that the larger and more vicious one of the pair of wolves has been killed. He measured 5 feet 7 inches from tip to tip, height, 2 feet 8 inches and weighed 150 pounds.

The chase for the female is being continued by the hunters, and it is believed that she will be easily run down, since her "mate getter," as one of the hunters called the big wolf, is dead.

ADMITS GOOD OF DUNGEON
Warden of San Quentin Penitentiary Credits James B. McNamara With Above Statement.

Sacramento, Cal.—This has been the best thing that ever happened to me. If it had happened sooner I

should have been a whole lot better off.

These were the words credited to James B. McNamara recently by Warden John F. Hoyle of San Quentin penitentiary, telling a legislative committee investigating charges of cruelty



James B. McNamara.

In the prison of the confessed dynamiter's release from a thirty-one-day punishment term in the dungeon. "He was sent to the dungeon," said Hoyle, "because he positively refused to agree to quit his minor infractions of rules. When he promised to be good he was released."

WOULD BAR PRETTY TEACHER

"Homesick Schoolmaster" Believed Ugly One's Also Should Be Ousted and Happy Medium Sought.

Rockmond, Ind.—"Don't hire teachers who are extremely pretty, or who are extremely homesick," Superintendent of Public Instruction C. G. Williams urged the township trustees at a meeting here recently. "Mr. Williams asserted that since compulsory medical examination was required for

school children, all teachers also should be forced to undergo medical examination, to determine their fitness for their work.

"Real pretty girls attract too much attention," the superintendent continued, "and so do the ugly teachers. A teacher's appearance should be such as not to draw attention to her, therefore the beautiful women should be avoided."
The trustees listened attentively, but took no action.